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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 93 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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# Mass Arrests In Rumania

## Premier Huq's Attack On British Govt.

### Why Praise Working Of Congress Ministries In Provinces?

CALCUTTA, April 18.

At the Muslim League Conference to-day Maulana Shaukat Ali suggested the raising of funds for propaganda work among Muslim masses in order to bring them under the banner of the Muslim League. He recounted his past association with the Congress and said even now he and other Muslim leaders were not unwilling to join hands with the Congress for attaining the country's goal of freedom provided the Congress was prepared to come to an honourable understanding with the Muslim League.

Mr. Fazlul Huq criticised the British Government for giving greater prominence to the Congress, mentioning in particular the Viceroy's recent utterances, wherein he praised the workings of the Congress ministries in the seven provinces and His Excellency's invitation to Mr. Gandhi who was the accredited leader of the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah reiterated his appeal to Muslims to join the League in large numbers and told Mr. Fazlul Huq that if they could bring a majority of Muslims in India under the League Flag a greater authority than the Viceroy would feel and recognise the strength of the League.—A. P.

## MAHATMA ADVISED COMPLETE REST

WARDHAGANJ, April 18.

**Mahatma Gandhi was examined by a doctor, who has advised him complete rest.—A. P.**

## *Mysore Congressmen's Loyalty To Tricolour: Hartal And Arrests*

BANGALORE, April 18.

Bangalore City is observing a peaceful "Hartal" to-day in deference to the resolution passed by the State Congress Working Committee, appealing to the public to observe a Hartal throughout the State to protest against Government's action in connection with the ban on the Congress Flag. A procession was taken out in the morning without any incident.

Reports from Tumkur reveal that 33 persons were arrested at Kunigal for exhibiting the Congress Flag. A procession of 2,000 went round Tumkur town with the National Flag this morning and a complete "Hartal" is being observed all over Tumkur District.—A. P.

## *Echo Of Hoisting National Flag*

BANGALORE, April 18.

The City Magistrate of Bangalore delivered judgment this evening, convicting Mr. Partha Narayana Pandit, Mr. Sitaramayya, Mr. Ramlal Tiwari, Mr. Seenappa and Mrs. Lalitha Swami of the offence of violating the District Magistrate's order, prohibiting the hoisting or exhibiting of the National Flag.

The first four accused were awarded a month's simple imprisonment, while Mrs. Lalitha Swami was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court.—United Press.

## Calm Restored In Bombay

### ROUND-UP OF 400 BAD CHARACTERS

### Government's Prompt Measures Prove Effective

BOMBAY, Monday.

**There is definite improvement in the riot situation.**

**A last look round the affected localities just before the Curfew order came into force showed that people were moving with an air of perfect confidence, on Monday evening.**

**Standing at strategic points, police officers searched the pockets of the passers-by.**

### 410 PERSONS ROUNDED UP

**BY 10 P. M. MORE THAN 410 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN ALL BY MAHARBOURI, DONGRI, PYDHONIE AND NAGPADA POLICE. The Maharbourie Police made 175 arrests in all and the Dongri 160 arrests; the Pydhonie, Lamington Road and the Nagpada Police 60, 35 and 17 respectively. From the Chunabhatti Lane the Dongri Police combed and rounded up, at a stretch, 101 persons on Monday evening.**

Just before 10 p.m. the Nagpada Police searched seven persons at Duncan Road, Bapti Street and 5th Lane, Kamatipura, and arrested them on their being found in possession of lethal weapons.

Till Monday night, 8 persons succumbed to knife injuries.

A PEACEFUL NIGHT.

Only six more stray assaults took place in the course of the day till 6 p. m., but after that till 10 p. m. perfect peace reigned over the city. Of these six assaults, four victims were removed to the J. J. Hospital and two to the K. E. M. One man, it appears, was stabbed at Sandhurst Road. At Babula Tank Road, another man was hit by a stone the same afternoon.

A graduate of the Bombay University was searched by the Pydhonie Police on Monday night as he was found with a knife. When it was pointed out to the accused whether he had not read in the newspapers about the Commissioner's order banning lethal weapons, the accused was understood to have replied in the negative.

AT DUNCAN ROAD.

The looting of a shop at Duncan Road by a gang of hooligans on Sunday night has now come to light. It appears the cupboard was rifle and the restaurant-keeper was baulked to the extent of a sum of Rs. 60.

Suitable arrangements made by the Pydhonie Police to stop the blaze which started in a Hindu hotel at Mahakalli, Majid Bunder, on Sunday night at 11 p.m. from being twisted into a scare by mischief-mongers had a remarkable effect on the peaceful residents of the locality.

POLICE AND FOOTPATH SLEEPERS.

Poor harmless people who used to sleep on the foot-paths were put to much trouble, due to the enforcement of the Curfew Order. Nights being sultry, it is learnt, some people attempted to sleep on the foot-paths defying the Curfew Order and they were promptly asked by the Police to shift for themselves. At Ballard Pier junction, a number of foot-path sleepers had to go in search for safe places to pass off nights. Police stopped moving vehicles and warned off persons who committed the breach of order.

Most of the arrested persons who could not furnish bail have been sent to the Arthur Road jail to be housed as under-trial prisoners.

## *ORDER ON CITY EDITORS*

**The Chief Presidency Magistrate after consultations with the Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Home Minister, has served an order under Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. on editors of several newspapers. The editors of "Khilafat," "Al-Hilal," "Insaf" and "Prabhat" are required to abstain from publishing comments or articles calculated to excite communal hatred or promote feelings of enmity between Hindus and Muslims.**

**These newspapers have, however, been permitted to publish news and articles with the previous approval of the Director of Information to the Government of Bombay.**

## KHER'S APPEAL

Referring to Sunday night's orgy, Premier Kher appealed at a Badminton tournament prize distribution ceremony at Matunga on Monday night, that the saner elements in the city should not countenance or in anyway encourage the kind of rowdyism exhibited in the city.

He added that there were hooligans in all communities who were on the look-out for a fight at the slightest pretext.

The function was organised by the South Indian Association.

## 89 Casualties

Strict enforcement of the Curfew order on Monday night had, it is learnt, desired effect.

The whole locality between Dhobi Talao and Parel presented a deserted and gloomy appearance.

The total number of casualties in the city's hospitals is put at 89.

## *SIRDAR AND MINISTERS TOUR*

There is definite improvement in the riot situation to-day.

The tram and bus services are going on as usual but the vehicles are not well-patronised. Most of the shops at Two Tanks, Bhendy Bazar, Null Bazar, remained open.

The Promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P. Code prohibiting the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 2)

## *Fascist 'Coup' Nipped In Bud*

BUCHAREST, April 18.

The arrested Iron-Guards now number 1,665 including eight priests. The police continue arms hauls throughout the country, hauls including five machine-guns, the possession of which is a serious offence as the country is under Martial Law.

The present scheme proposes to imprison the ringleaders in an old desolate monastery and to confine the rank and file in general Concentration Camp under a strong guard. Iron-Guard's daily newspaper has been suppressed.—Reuter.

## PLOT FOR FASCIST 'COUP' IN RUMANIA

### Leader With 200 Followers Arrested

BUCHAREST, April 18.

M. Codreanu, leader of the Rumanian Fascist Iron Guard has been arrested with two hundred followers, following the discovery of a plot to march on Bucharest and plans for a 'Coup d'etat'—Reuter.

## *CIRCULARS TO LOCAL LEADERS*

BUCHAREST, April 18.

It is alleged that M. Codreanu planned to establish a Nazi dictatorship and the police found evidence of the existence of Iron Guard cells in various factories and hold a circular letter written by M. Codreanu to local leaders of the Iron Guard, throughout Rumania, wherein he makes bitter attacks on Government and on the Prime Minister, Patriarch Miron Christea. The letter says; "Can you put up any longer with these old ghosts: these old men with their brains dried up? We shall no longer make requests. We shall simply take what belongs to us."

The letter also included orders to the Iron Guard Legionaries to obtain new uniforms and weapons and await the right moment for a march on Bucharest, modelled on Sig. Mussolini's march on Rome.

Another circular to the Legionaries quotes that Nazi Horstwessel song and exhorts them "to seize weapons, axes and scythes and beat the dogs down."

FOR EXILE.

The police had been watching M. Codreanu for some months and he was arrested after the discovery of letters signed by him among the belongings of four monks. It is believed that Government are now determined to deal drastically with the Iron Guard and will possibly send M. Codreanu to the Snake Island, a barren rock in the Black Sea, where political offenders are confined.—Reuter.

## *"ALBERTINI" CRASHES*

### *But None Killed*

ROME, April 18.

Albertini crashed near Tripoli. No one was killed but one or more of the 4 occupants were injured.—Reuter.

## *Broadbent At Singapore*

SINGAPORE April 18.

Broadbent arrived at 11-35 B. S. T.

## Pioneer Of Women's Education

### Purse And Address Presented To Prof. Karve

### *KHER AND JAYAKAR PAY GLOWING TRIBUTES ON HIS 81st BIRTHDAY*

**ENCOMIUMS WERE SUNG IN PRAISE OF PROF. D. K. KARVE, ON THE CELEBRATION OF HIS 81ST BIRTHDAY, AT A BOMBAY CITIZENS' PUBLIC MEETING, HELD IN THE SPACIOUS PANDAL OF THE MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE, AT THE ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL, GIRGAUM. PREMIER B. G. KHER PRESIDED OVER THE FUNCTION.**

**Over 2,000 of the elite of Bombay, including a good number of women, gathered to honour the "Champion of Woman's Cause."**

AN ADDRESS AND A PURSE OF RS. 9,202 WERE PRESENTED TO THE "HERO" ON BEHALF OF THE BOMBAY CITIZENS' KARVE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The speakers included Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. P. V. Varerkar (Mama), Dr. Khandwala, Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Srimatis Hansa Mehta, Avantikabai Gokhale and Annapurnabai Deshmukh.

Mr. Appaji Tulja Purkar gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards scholarship to a B. A. student in Sociology of the Indian Women's University.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker presented a bust of the Professor.

Messages on the occasion were received, among others, from the Governor of Bombay, Lady Lumley, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Mr. Latthe, Dr. Kurtkoti, Secry. Poona Celebration Committee, Mr. Kamath of the Central Committee, President of the Bombay Women's Council, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. D. B. Cooper and Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.

Prof. Karve was garlanded by 23 organisations of the City, many of them being women's organisations. They included: The Prarthana Samaj, Presidency Social Reform Association, Karve's Old Students' Association and the Bhagini Samaj.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher garlanded "Maharishi Karve" on behalf of the Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh.

A casket containing the address and the "purse" was then presented.

The function began with prayer and ended with the singing of "Vande Mataram" all standing.

THE ADDRESS.

Mrs. Kashibai Nowrange read the address which states:—

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, we offer you our cordial felicitations on this joyous occasion of the celebration of your Eighty-first Birth-Day.

Your noble life of self-sacrifice, devoted to the cause of Indian Womanhood, constitutes a bright and memorable chapter in the history of Modern India. We look upon you as a national asset and we are proud to feel that your life and work have contributed to raise the national status of our country.

Your inborn quality of self-sacrifice in the service of our country first manifested itself when, at the threshhold of your life, you joined the noble band of young patriots who established the Deccan Education Society

(Continued on page 11 Col. 6.)

## LAST EXIT FOR REPUBLICANS

### Sequel To Capture Of Amposta By Spanish Rebels

BURGOS, April 18

Gen. Valino's column has captured Santa Barbara and Amposta on the Ebro River. The capture of Amposta leaves the Republican defenders of Tortosa, only one land exist over the Ebro from Tortosa, namely the bridge in Tortosa itself.—Reuter.

REBELS CLAIM ADVANCE.

MADRID, April 18.

The Government claims to have repulsed an attack in the Pyrenees south of the French frontier, at Bonaigua Lass, which carries the main road into France. The rebels however, are claiming capture of several positions in the Aran valley, thus reaching the frontier and they also claim an extension to the sea and advancing northward to capture important positions a few miles south of Tortosa.—Reuter.

### Sir S. Killik Dead

LONDON, April 18.

The death has occurred of Sir Stephen Killik.—Reuter.

(Sir Stephen was a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce. He travelled widely in America and was an authority on matters relating to the Argentine Republic).

## BIG JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

### Attack On Lingyi To Recover Lost Ground

HANKOW, April 18.

A big Japanese offensive for the purpose of recovering the recently lost ground has begun with the attack on Lingyi and neighbourhood. Heavy fighting is reported.—Reuter.

## *SECURITY DEMAND ON "VIR BHARAT"*

### *Sequel To Paper's Comments On Hissar Riot*

LAHORE, April 18.

Yet another security has been demanded by the Punjab Government in quick succession on another Nationalist Urdu daily, "Vir Bharat" of Lahore, in the sum of Rs. 3,000.

Lala Shivram Sewak, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the paper has been asked to deposit the said security by the 26th inst., in connection with the publication of an article appearing in the issue of March 30th of that paper, describing the Hissar riot, in which Rai Bahadur Chhabil Das and four other Hindus were killed.

Besides this, an amount of Rs. 1,000 out of the security furnished by the "Nami Press," where the paper is printed, has been forfeited.

"Vir Bharat" is one of the leading Nationalist dailies of Northern India, of ten years' standing and is run under the patronage of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

It will be recalled in this connection that recently the Government of the Punjab demanded of the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Pratap", a Nationalist Urdu daily of Lahore, security of Rs. 3,000 in respect of an article in the same connection.—United Press.

## Chirala Firing Justified

### Madras Government Accept Conclusions Of Justice Horwill

MADRAS, April 18.

Mr. Justice Horwill's report on the Chirala Labour Dispute consequent on the incidents of the afternoon of February 14 together with Government's order thereon have been released to the press.

The report justifies the resort to firing by the police as the only course that was open to them and the Government resolution accepts these findings

It will be remembered that the Government directed Mr. Justice Horwill to conduct the enquiry into the origin as well as the more immediate causes of the disturbances at Chirala and the justification, propriety or otherwise for the steps taken by the local authorities in dealing with the incidents of February 14. His Lordship is satisfied it was necessary for the police to disperse the crowd, that the crowd refused to disperse, that lathi charge became increasingly ineffective and that the only course to disperse the crowd and hold them on check was to fire. That it was necessary to fire again was shown by the admission of two Union witnesses that even after the police had fallen back with their rifles pointed at the crowd was just as near. His Lordship is of the opinion that the Magistrate and the police exercised reasonable control over the forces at their disposal and could not have avoided recourse to firearms.

After a lengthy review of the Report the Government observe that it was impossible to find any alternative course for a small contingent of police except what was pursued, if they did not wish to retire from the scene leaving the rioters in unquestioned possession of the field. They, therefore, accept the conclusion of Mr. Justice Horwill adding that it could not be said that firing was excessive.—A. P.

## *HNNGER-STRIKE CONTINUES*

### *Demand For Better Treatment*

DACCA, April 18.

Efforts made in last two days to induce Bhutnath Manna and Surendranath Nag, convicted in the Daspur Murder Case, to give up their hunger-strike have failed.

Mr. Manoranjan Banerjee, M. L. A., and Mr. Amulyaratan Guha, non-official jail visitors, who visited the hunger-strikers yesterday and to-day were told by the latter that they would continue the strike so long as they are not placed in Division II.—A. P.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

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**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

**42. SITUATIONS VACANT**

**For Extra Speedy Coaching** in Book-keeping (Accounts-keeping), Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Filing, Hindi and Urdu join:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, between Central-Majestic Cinemas. (10112)

**Wanted candidates to qualify Sub**-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

**Wanted a capable Civil Engineer** for an Industrial Concern. Good academic record with practical experience essential. Apply Box No. 8383, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Travelling Canvassers for** Cigarettes. Only those who have previous experience need apply with credentials stating minimum salary to Box No. 8382, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant** Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Applications are invited for the** post of the Managing Director of the Patiala State Bank, Salary Rs. 500—50/2—700. Applicants should state fully their academic professional and legal qualifications. They should state also their knowledge and experience in banking and in co-operative work and enclose references. Applications should reach the Finance Minister, His Highness' Government, Patiala, by the 30th April, 1938. (8360)

**154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.**

**Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's** Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (10046)

**MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.**

**Motor Driving taught perfectly** within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10104, "Bombay Chronicle".


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FOR SALE "ATKINSON VILLA" MATHERAN.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Property situated in Olympia within a mile from Railway Station. Consists of 4 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms, spacious verandas, guest house with 2 beds and bath rooms, servants quarters, power house building etc., etc. Completely furnished.

Further particulars on application to—

KHAN BAHADUR HAMID HUSAIN,
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Bhopal State.

8356.

**NOTICE.**

My wife RAZIA BEGUM is not under my protection for last two months. She has no right to incur any debt in my name and I will not be bound by any such debt.

MOHAMED NAWAZKHAN KHUDABUX CHHIBBER,
Allana Mansions, Lal Chimney,
Lamington Road, Bombay 11.
(10118)

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

With effect from 19th April, 1938, the Registered Office of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., will be REMOVED to the CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE BUILDING, on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

G. L. DESAI,
Manager.
(8369)

**SHERIFF'S NOTICE.**

ATTENTION IS DRAWN to the Preliminary Special and Common Jury Lists, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 14th April, 1938, Part II, page 626 to 697. Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 23rd April, 1938.

M. I. ROWJEE.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th April, 1938.
(8373)

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM KEAY, a Partner in our Bombay and Karachi Firms, has, as from 1st April, 1938, been admitted a Partner in our Firms in Calcutta and Chittagong as well.

MR ARNOLD TURNBULL ORR DEAS has, as from 1st April, 1938, been admitted a Partner in our Firms in Bombay and Karachi.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & CO.
Calcutta, 1st April, 1938.
8386.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON RIDGE ROAD.

Government land on Ridge Road now occupied by bungalows "Drummore" and "Tavistock," measuring about 8535 square yards will be offered for lease by negotiation in 1, 2 or 3 lots, with or without existing bungalows on a premium lease in perpetuity. Plans of the properties can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Intending lessees should make their offers to the Honourable Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, up to 15th May, 1938.

Intending lessees wishing to see the Honourable Minister may do so between 11 a.m. and 12 noon in his office on office days.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Dated 14th April, 1938.
8384.

## Auction Sales

**GANDHI & CO.**

Government Auctioneers.
SALE THIS DAY.
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas . Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Popatlal Parbhudas, Haji Ebrahhim Haji Suleman Darvesh, Usman Haji Suleman Darvesh and Miya Ahmed Haji Sulleman Darvesh the third Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Sorabji Dalal, by virtue of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of August 1936 sell by public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable Property THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 19th day of April, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Leasehold land containing by admeasurement 6270 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Gilder Street, Lamington Road, and registered by the Collector under New Nos. A|13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13880 and 13893, New Survey No. 1A|7012, 2A|7011 with the Messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward Nos. 2814, 2822 (3), 2823 (1), 2824, 2825, 2822 (1), 2827 and now under D Ward No. 4579, 4618, 4619, 4621, 4622, 4616, 4631 Street Nos. 120B, 122, 124, 126, 120 and 2 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|332 Division Tardeo.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

**BANKER & CO.**

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort of complete Flat furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Portable typewriter, Godrej safe, Godrej steel Cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Remington typewriter, Wardrobes,, etc

**D. MISTRY & Co.**

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at "Yusuf Building," Churchgate Street, Fort, Modern household and office furniture, harmonium, gramophone, old wave Radio, Roll top table, Frigidaire, carpet, electric chandelier, glassware, crockery, platedware also motor car. On view D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.


**DURGA KHOTE**
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Daily 5, 8, 10-45.
Matinee at 2-15 on holidays.

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TO WAIT
—The National Screen Event,
**"GOPAL KRISHNA"**
The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna.
SATURDAY, 23rd.
AT
**CENTRAL**
CINEMA: GIRGAUM.

**THE BROADWAY**
Kingsway-Khodadad Circle-Dadar
TO-DAY only at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
**"CLEOPATRA"**
Highly Appreciated by Indians & Foreigners
See the splendid
SCENIC BEAUTY OF KASHMIR AND THE HIMALAYAS
IN
**DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS**
Direction—M. BHAVNANI
MEENAKSHI RAMARAO, M.A. (Hons.)
in Chief Role
with her new Artistic Dances.
DAILY TWO SHOWS ONLY:
3 and 5-30 P.M.
At
**KRISHNA**
CINEMA: ::: :Dubash Theatre.

TO-DAY & THURSDAY:—
LADIES' SHOW: 1-30 P.M.
**"KUNKU"**
PRABHAT'S First MARATHI SOCIAL
LAST WEEK!
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. ONLY
**CENTRAL**
CINEMA: ::::: :GIRGAUM.

**MINERVA** TALKIES, Lamington Rd.
ONE SHOW ONLY:
5-30 P.M.
To-morrow, ZENANA SHOW, 1-30 p.m.
**"MEETHA ZAHAR"**

Bombay's Greatest Attraction
BOMBAY TALKIES'
SUPER SOCIAL HIT
**Nirmala**
Starring:—
**DEVIKA RANI**
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with all your favourites of the Bombay Talkies' BRILLIANT CAST
Daily: 2 Shows Only:
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REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

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## IMPROVE INDIA'S LIVESTOCK

### *Revenue Minister's Speech At Annual Session Of Veterinary Association*

The need to improve India's livestock, both as regards draught and milk producing qualities, was emphasised by Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay, declaring open the annual session of the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association, on Sunday.

The development of veterinary science was one of India's needs, and a great opportunity lay before members of the veterinary profession to demonstrate improved methods of cattle breeding and thus raise the standard of prosperity of the peasantry.

Sustained effort, said Mr. Morarji, would be required to secure worthwhile results, and it was essential that any scheme for improving the breed of cattle should be drawn up on business-like lines.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, President of the Association, welcoming the Minister, said that veterinarians had to play their part in public health organisations by contributing to the general health of the public specially with regard to the supply of clean and wholesome food.

Papers on various diseases among animals and their treatment, the growing of green fodder in the Konkan tract and the preservation of perishable foodstuffs were read and resolutions were passed at the meeting.

Mr. D. S. Laud, read a paper on the preservation of food and said that food could be kept for an almost indefinite period provided the temperature was maintained sufficiently low.

The re-introduction of a post-graduate refreshers' course in the Veterinary College for the benefit of veterinary assistant surgeons was urged in one of thea resolutions, passed by the association.

Another resolution requested Government to introduce compulsory vaccination of animals in affected areas, in order to deal effectively with rinderpest disease and to adopt a three years' plan for eradicating the disease from the Pre[illegible]

A suggestion for the amalgamation of the veterinary livestock departments was also favoured by the Association.

## Kaka Kalelkar's Plea For Hindi

SIBSAGAR, April 12.

Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar, president of the All India Hindi Prachar Samiti, arrived at Sibsagar yesterday from Jorhat, accompanied by Baba Raghavadas, Pandit Satyanarayan, general secretary of the Samiti, and Acharya Dharmadhikar.

At a largely attended public meeting at the local Club House, Mr. T. P. Chaliha presiding, Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar delivered a lecture in Hindi, emphasising the paramount need for making Hindi the 'lingua franca' in order to foster the cause of national solidarity and to create a bond of fellowship among all the peoples inhabiting the common Motherland India. The speaker paid a tribute to the beautiful natural scenery and ancient culture of Assam and explained the principles underlying the Wardha Educational Scheme which contemplated the completion of a seven-year course for Indian children from the Lower Primary to the Matriculation standard and, besides developing the physical, mental and moral faculties, would make the children patriotic, self-supporting and useful citizens.

The party later paid a visit to the Assam Polytechnical Institution and Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar evinced keen interest in the articles of furniture and bell-metal utensils prepared by the students of the school which is affiliated to the Benares Hindu University.

Interviewed by the local correspondent of the Associated Press regarding his impressions of the Assam town, Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar stated that it was a surprise to him that the land was so very beautiful and the people so very hospitable. The Hindi-speaking people here, he observed, had very wisely taken to teaching Assamese to their children. The result was that there is a bond of fellowship and mutual service among the Hindi-speaking people and the Assamese. The Hindi Prachar work, he added, had made a good beginning and it had a bright future before it. According to him not only students but public workers also must learn Hindi in order to take their share in the great national awakening.

# ART, REFLECTION OF LIFE

## Value Of Art In Education

Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, formerly Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, delivered a lecture on Wednesday last on "Art Education in this Presidency," when Mr. Y. V. Oak presided.

"The basic principle of all education is that it should mould the character of the student and prepare him or her to make the most of opportunities offered to him in later life and make a useful citizen of him generally. The same should be the guiding principle of Art education also, though it is comparatively more technical and vocational," observed Mr. Lalkaka at the outset. Continuing, he said that Art education can very conveniently be divided into two main aspects, namely, Cultural and Vocational. The cultural education of the child is very important indeed for it has a direct bearing on the different vocational or professional training that it will undergo and on the calling followed later in life. Its general influence on the industries of the country is also important.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND.

The cultural side of Art education in his opinion should commence very early in life, side by side with Primary education and should go on till the end of school or college studies. On the other hand, professional or vocational, education in Art particularly, should not commence until the student has a thorough grounding at least in the Secondary Course of general education. The failure of many artists in India, was, in his opinion due to the lack of cultural background.

VALUE OF ART.

"I would like to make it clear here that I do not consider that Art courses for higher forms and for University education should be on the same lines as the practical training given in art schools, but should include a study of the theory of Art, the evolution and development of the technique of different schools and periods, and the relation or position of drawing, painting, sculpture etc., with other Fine Arts like Music and Literature.

The value of the study of Art in the colleges and Universities as an element of general culture and the importance of a knowledge of the arts and architecture of the Greeks, Romans, ancient Persians, Buddhists, Hindus and Mahomedans, as illustrating the Classic writers and historians is incalculable, for, in art we see the true reflection of the history and literature of different periods. Imagining for instance, studying any period in history or literature without due reference to the arts of that period. How much more interesting, intelligent and instructive the story of Indian history would be if arts of corresponding periods are understood and appreciated. The study of Art is an education and culture in itself. William Morris the English Poet-Artist said "I do not want art for a few, any more than education for a few or freedom for a few."

THE J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

For vocational training in art there are some art schools and art classes in this Presidency and they are doing useful work in their own sphere. The Sir J. J. School of Art in Bombay is of course the most upto-date and well equipped Government School of Art in Bombay Presidency. I know that you all without exception will agree with me that we have in Bombay an Art Institution second to none in India and probably without exaggeration we may say that it is second to none in the East. It compares very favourably with many art Institutions of its kind in England or on the Continent.

VOCATIONAL ART.

We hear so much now-a-days about some kind of vocational training to be given side by side with school or college studies. I would like to suggest here that I am of opinion thatt an art student could with advantage be taught one of the crafts he likes most, such as carpentry, carpet designing and the process of weaving it, stone carving, art metal work, jewellery making etc. This would help the industries of the country and incidentally will be a second string to his bow. In the past and even now in some cases, great artists were able craftsmen also and that is why we see superb examples of beautiful craftsmanship.

AESTHETIC OUTLOOK NECESSARY.

Now coming to the practical side of art, it is noticed that the crying need of the day in the business world is for an understanding of art. The more divorced from art it is, the uglier and more ill-made our manufactures. "Art has often been considered in terms merely mercantile, that is a gross mistake; if it has a potentiality no higher than monetary consideration, art will be debased, but on the other hand, if the ideal of a higher and nobler aim in art is conceived, these inferior ends will be answered of course," said Sir Joshua Reynold. Art is necessary for crafts, without which the craft will be devoid of beauty. The purpose of arts and crafts is to create a standard of excellence in all the things into which the element of beauty enters to a greater or a lesser extent. We live in the age of machinery and so standardization is necessary, but it does not follow that the element of beauty cannot enter into machine-made articles. The aesthetic education of our children should be so directed that they grow up with a capacity to take a lively interest in things artistic.

In conclusion I would say that with regard to Art Education in Bombay, you can all rest assured that the present Government is doing every thing in its power in the interest of general masses and it is our duty not to hamper them in the work they are doing. I can assure you that Art Education will receive its due attention.

## SHOP ASSISTANTS BILL

### Hotel Owners Want It To Be Diluted And Delayed

About 200 hotel-keepers assembled at a meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association at 'Hira Baug', C P. Tank, Bombay on Saturday afternoon. Mr. R. H. Pandya presided.

In opening the proceedings, the President explained to the meeting the various clauses of the "Bombay Shops Bill" that the Bombay Government intend to introduce at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the draft copies of which were sent to the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association for their opinion.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. (a) This meeting of the owners of hotels, boarding and lodging houses, restaurants and eating houses in the city of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association accept the principle of the "Bombay Shops Bill" which the Bombay Government wish to introduce but considers that the Bill in its present form is unacceptable as it would cause a great hardship to the whole of the hotel trade in Bombay.

(b) In particular this meeting declares that among other changes, the provisions of the Bill with regard to (1) the age limit of the employee, (2) the hours of work, and (3) holidays, etc., require to be greatly modified so as to suit the peculiar conditions of the hotel trade in Bombay.

2. The meeting also earnestly request the Bombay Government to appoint a committee to investigate thoroughly the condition of the hotel-keeping business in Bombay before making the proposed Act applicable to this kind of business.

By a third resolution the meeting appointed a special committee of the gentlemen named at the meeting, with powers to co-opt, consisting of members of the Association and also non-members and thus making it fully representative of the whole of the hotel trade interests in the city to consider the Bill in all its aspects and formulate their considered views thereon and their demands for safeguarding and protecting the hotel trade in Bombay and to submit the same to the Government as early as possible.

## *CONGRESS WILL SWEEP THE BOARD*

### *Gujarat Dist. Board Elections*

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has decided to put up Congress candidates for the District Board elections that are to be held next month. From reports received so far it appears that the Congress candidates will be returned in large majorities in all the five districts.

So far as Ahmedabad is concerned there ars 47 seats including Harijans and 25 Congress candidates have remained unopposed. These 25 seats have thus gone to the Congress and most of the remaining 22 seats will be captured by the Congress. Propaganda is being organised. Most of the candidates who have come out as independents, according to reports, have no chance in the elections.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

## ACT UPTO GHANDHIJI'S SUGGESTION

Mr B. N. Mahadeshwari in the course of a letter to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says:—

With great regret I read the news of cropping up of communal riots in the city of Bombay in to-day's morning papers and also learnt about the prompt action taken by the authorities concerned, to have the situations under control in the affected areas.

May I be allowed, at this juncture to draw your attention towards the recent right suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi regarding the suppressing and combating with communal riots by non-violence methods.

You must be well aware of the fact that Mahatmaji regretted the action of the U. P. Congress Ministry in calling the help of Military in suppressing the communal riots there, as the same was not consistent with the principles of true Congressmen.

I am further aggrieved to learn from to-day's paper, that the Military is kept in readiness at Colaba (at the suggestion of the law member Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi) to assist the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi—the Minister for Law and Order, in his task to control the riots and to maintain the tranquillity of the city of Bombay.

Was it not up to the dignity of Congress Ministry to have an army of non-violent volunteers at their command to cope with the situation, than to keep military in readiness to be called for if necessary?

May I request you, Sir, as the head of the Congress organisation in Bombay, to act upon Mahatmaji's suggestion as true Congressmen, and to organise an army of non-violent volunteers, who would be prepared to sacrifice even the lives to maintain the tranquility of the city non-violently and thereby to uphold the prestige and dignity of the true Congress.

I for one, offer my services and assure you and your colleagues that many more will follow the suit if an army of non-violent volunteers is organised to control and suppress communal riots, in accordance with Mahatmaji's suggestion.

May I further be allowed to make a few following suggestions to be put into practice through the influence of your office,, if necessary, to cope with the situation:—

(1) To have a censure on Press, forbidding from publishing communal riots news in sensational head-line and from publishing the figures of casualties on sectarian and scale lines.

(2) No relief committee be allowed to be organised on communal or sectarian lines, and the work of rescue and relief, be entirely entrusted to a fully reprsentative committee of the citizens of Bombay presided over by the Mayor of Bombay.

# Post Boxes On City Buses

### Experimental Measure For Six Months On One Route

Travellers on buses here will be able to post their letters on board the buses from April 20.

As an experimental measure for six months, letter boxes will be placed in the buses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company. At present the experiment will be confined to one route only.

Letters posted in the buses will be cleared daily and handled by the Bombay General Post Office.—A.P.

## SATYAMURTI IN BOMBAY

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader Congress party, Central Assembly arrived in Bombay on Sunday. He was closetted with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for more than an hour.

He was entertained by the Bombay Congress Ministry to Tea on Monday.

## BOMBAY TO KATHIAWAR BY AIR

### Service Extended To Five Times A Week

The Air Services of India Ltd. have found it necessary to raise the number of our schedules to Kathiawar from three to five times a week. This comes into operation from next Monday the 18th instant.

The Services during the week will be on all days except Wednesdays and Sundays, i.e., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Our planes will leave Juhu, Bombay, early morning with passengers for Kathiawar at 7-15 a.m. and will arrive back at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar Passengers as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7-15 Dep. | Monday. | Arr. 11-00 |
| 7-15 Dep. | Tuesday. | Arr. 11-00 |
| 7-15 Dep. | Thursday. | Arr. 11-00 |
| 7-15 Dep. | Friday. | Arr. 11-00 |
| 7-15 Dep. | Saturday. | Arr. 11-00 |

Miss Dairyawan, captain of the ladies' team attempting to hit the ball which is very near her arm during Sunday's cricket match at Khar between gents and ladies.

Miss. Gupte, attempting to hit the ball in front of the umpire during Sunday's cricket match at Khar. The ladies eleven scored 74 for all out.

## BLAZING GIRL TRAPPED

### By Door Which Barred Rescue

Lizzie Sullivan (17), of Roselane, Waterford, was trapped by the slamming of a door after her clothes had caught fire, writes the "Reynolds News" in mail week.

A rescuer hacked his way in vain through the door with a hatchet.

At the inquest recently it was stated that her clothes caught alight from the kitchen fire, and she became a mass of flames.

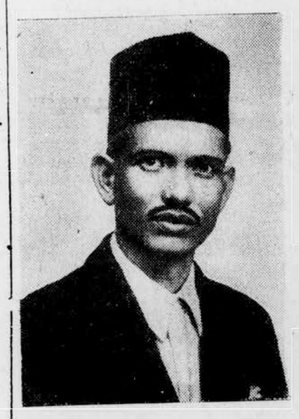
When her step-sister rushed for help the front door banged shut, leaving the girl trapped inside.

A neighbour broke down the door, but was too late to save Miss Sullivan.

## MAHADEO KALZUNKAR DEAD

### Prominent Member Of Kitte-Bhandari Community

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to report the death of Mr. Mahadeo Ramajishet Kalzunkar, a generous merchant belonging to Kitte-Bhandari community, who passed away on Sunday night at Rajekar's Hospital. He was forty years old at the time of his death. After having studied upto Matriculation he attained a high status



LATE MR. MAHADEO RAMJEESHET KAZANKAR.

in society by dint of hard work.

During his life time he generously helped many educational and other social institutions belonging to all castes and religions. Kitte-Bhandari Samaj is the poorer to-day for his loss. The funeral procession was attended by nearly 800 persons of all religions Let his soul live in peace!

## ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Working Committee of the All-India Momin Conference held its sitting at Calcutta on 16th and 17th. April.

A notable feature of the sitting was the great interest evinced by young Bengali Students of the community in the proceedings of the committee. The committee besides transacting other business, nominated members to approach the Bengal premier in deputation for representation and appeal for Government aid for uplift of the community. The President and Secretary were authorised to approach other provincial Governments in this matter. A Board was formed to organise provincial Momin Conference for Bengal province.

## NOT ON THE LEVEL

In my work at Scotland Yard, I learned that to get the truth out of a man you must have his eyes at a lower level than your own. There was in my room a leather armchair with a seat barely 12 inches from the floor. It was here that every suspect was required to perch when submitting himself to be questioned. I noticed that whenever an embarrassing question was asked, the suspect would try to raise himself from the chair by his elbows. A legal colleague who had noted the same thing cross-examined me while I sat in the chair and I felt the instinct to raise myself to his level. If this be true, as I believe it is, we go to work the wrong way in our criminal courts when we require our witnesses to mount an elevated stand whence they look down on their questioner—Sir Basil Thomson. The Story of Scotland Yard (Doubleday, Doran).

## LOVJI CAMA MEMORIAL

### Appeal For Funds

Mr. H. D. Sethna, Hon Secretary Lovji Cama Memorial Committee, writes:—

It was on the 20th of September 1937, that the public of Bombay in general, and the Parsee public in particular, lost a most gallant and valiant youth in Lovji Nusserwanji Cama.

The deceased was an Excise Sub-Inspector, who whilst fearlessly discharging his duty in Narangi village was stabbed in the back and succumbed to his wound thereafter.

The appreciative public of Bombay, under the auspices of the Friends' Literary Union and several other Unions, held a meeting in his honour in February last in the Dr. Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial hall. At the meeting, resolution of condolence and message of sympathy to family were passed, and a most important resolution regarding the up-keep of his memory was also passed.

A committee under the presidentship of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia was formed for the purpose, and its business is to raise a memorial which would be a fitting remembrance to the soul which graced the city and the community which it belonged.

The Lovji Cama Memorial Committee at present consists of the following members:—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, President; Mr. Rustam J. J. Modi, Vice-President; Mr. Pestonji P. Kapadia and Mr. Khushru F. Chinoy, Jt. Hony. Treasurers; Miss Khorshed J. Bharda and Mr. Homi D. Sethna, Jt. Hony. Secretaries.

Miss Perin Mirza and Messrs. Adi Munshi, Sorab S. Dubash, Jamshed Engineer and Manek Wadia, Members.

The Committee hereby appeals to the public of Bombay in general, and the Parsee public in particular to give large-heartedly for this laudable cause, which will keep up the name of the city and the community to which he belonged. It appeals not only to single individuals but to all bodies and institutions unions and societies which ought to realise that a gallant youth who has passed off from our midst in reality, should not pass off from amongst us in memory, and hence a concrete memorial would help very much in remembering this young Excise official who was not only the embodiment of duty, service and sacrifice, but included in himself the spirit of nobility, high morality and virtue in the highest sense of the word.

The Committee hopes that this fervent appeal will not fall on deaf ears, and that the public of Bombay who have always stood first where charities are concerned will do its duty even better than before, and send forth large subscriptions which would help the building of this Memorial for such a dutiful lad.

The Committee concludes this appeal by saying that those who have been good enough to read it through, will not fail to send their subscriptions as early as possible to the following address:-

Mistri Building,
Sleater Road,
Grant Road, Bombay 7.
The Lovji Cama Memorial Committee.

## LUXMI INSURANCE

### Chief Agency Office For Cutch And Kathiawar

(From A Correspondent)

Jamnagar. By Mail.

On the occasion of the opening of the Chief Agency office for Cutch and Kathiawar of the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., (Head Office Lahore), Mr. Bhagwanji Vishanji, the Chief Agent, gave an 'At Home' on the 10th instant at his office premises on Ranjit Road, Jamnagar. The function was presided over by the Political Secretary of the Nawanagar State, Mr. Dwarkadas Lalji Saraiya, and was attended by about 100 guests, prominent amongst whom were: The District and Sessions Judge, the Chief Customs Officer, President of the Grain Merchants' Association and others.

Mr. Bhagwanji Vishanji, the Chief Agent, said a few words, thanking the president and the guests, Mr. Dwarkadas Saraiya, spoke on the growth of the Company and said that it had borne out the high ideals of its worthy founders, late Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru, at the time of its establishment.

Conquer CONSTIPATION and be HEALTHY VIGOROUS AND HAPPY

Constipation is the root cause of most of those ailments that make you feel depressed, tired and irritable. Such distressing feelings are due to poisons in the blood arising from delayed or irregular action of the bowel. Remedy this state of affairs quickly—easily—and without the slightest discomfort—for the small sum of 2 annas. Ask your dealer for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS—the most effective vegetable laxative you can buy. By cleansing away the poisons of constipation, they will make you feel a new man—healthy, vigorous and happy.

*Remember—regular cleansing of the system is the first rule of health. It necessarily precedes any measures for revitalizing or rejuvenating the body.*

Take Beecham's PILLS

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MADE IN ENGLAND.

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730

Trial size can now be obtained for annas 2.

Distributors: JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 6-11, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Also at Calcutta, Madras & Karachi.

*Aga Khan Hockey*

# Four Goals Shared In Final

## LARGE CROWD WITNESSES CLASS HOCKEY

## Kirkee To Meet Bhagwant Club Again To-day

Well before the Teams lined up to be presented to Sir Gilbert Wiles, the Stands on the Gymkhana Ground were filled to capacity to witness the final game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, in which the Bhagwant Club from Tikamgarh State met Kirkee United.

### Class Hockey

**The large gathering were not disappointed as class hockey was witnessed and the full 60 minutes were full of incidents. Kirkee United took the lead by two goals, but a great recovery in the later period by the State Team, levelled accounts: two goals being scored in five minutes with 15 minutes yet to go. Herculean efforts by both the sides to get the all-important point drew no reward, and the teams have to fight out the issue again to-day (Tuesday).**

The game will start at 5-30 p.m.

Both teams gave off their best, and it is difficult to class one side the better of the other. Though all 22 players on the field on Monday belong to the advanced school of players, yet, individuals drew attention.

Nabi Shah, the Bhagwant Club left-back, was as safe and constructive as any hockey captain could wish. It would not be wrong to say that Nabi Shah is the best back in the present tournament. Durga Prashad, who fills the difficut pivot position in the Club side, is a very great safe centre-half-back. He mars a great game by tactics not expected in a front rank hockey player. This type of play does not improve his game. Munir Khan, the Club inside-half is always a favourite with spectators. His wizardy with the stick is really good, his dribbling tricky in the extreme. The second goal that came to the Club on Monday was the result of a spectacular run through by this forward. Incidentally, Munir Khan scored his sides first goal.

The Kirkee backs, J. Phillips and S. Phillips excelled in the opposition they offered the Club forwards. Gaikwad, the right half-back of Kirkee, was in Monday's game, better than his two colleagues. He was untiring, a very useful aid to the attack and safe when he barred the way to those able pair of the opposition Munir Khan and Phekan Lal. In Kirkee's forward line Dhadge, right extreme and K. Nimal, his immediate companion outshone the other members of the attack.

THE GAME.

The Club entered their opponents' area after the first bully off. Play was transferred, when Nabi Shah's dallying with the ball put the State team's goal in danger. A foul, however, relieved pressure. Durga Prashad held up a nice movement by Kirkee. A run down by Phekan Lal ended in a corner to Kirkee which was not converted Kirkee were awarded a free hit just outside their opponents' 'D,' sticks spoilt the advantage. Both defences were called upon to handle difficult situations, but both were equal to things and neither forward line was allowed far beyond the 25 lines at each end. Kirkee did not make use of a free hit that come to them outside the opposite ring. They, however, immediately came within shooting range. Nabi Shah frustrated things by rushing in and clearing. Nanney Lal gave Kirkee another free hit quite close to the fringe of the 'D.' Rohmat Ali cleverly got the ball away from the danger zone. Two wrong hold-ups by the umpires took the Club into the Kirkee area. J. Phillips, however, transferred play. A melee in the Club's goal-mouth followed. In the scramble Tyrrell got the ball and pushed it into the net before Nanney Lal could do his duty. From the centre bully-off the State side broke away. Francis barred the way. A chance to equalise came to the Bhagwant Club, now Munir Khan got possession and smashed in a rising ball. The shot rose high and grazed the cross-bar on the upper-side a few inches too high. The Club were going all out at this juncture, and Shinde's falling to his knees correctly, when Zutshi sent in a hot effort, saved a very likely goal. The Tikamgarh State side maintained pressure, and Kirkee pinned to their circle fought desperately to keep out some determined raids.

With 8 minutes for half-time once again exchanges were level and both defences were tested. In this phase three hit of very smart interception were seen. Gaikwad and S. Phillips came to the rescue of Kirkee and A. Moses held up a very fast movement that spelt danger to the Club. The break came with Kirkee one up.

Midfield play for a few minutes was seen after half time. Kirkee then broke through, but A Moses drew the ball away from J. M. Phillips and sent it up smartly. Munir Khan met the travelling ball and flashed it to Zutshi, who was nicely placed. The latter got past S. Phillips and pushed it to the left corner of the goal with Shinde at the other extreme of his goal. The ball hit the upright and went out of play. This was sheer bad luck and no mistake.

Raids were engineered by both sides. A good one was when Dhadge got Kirkee up with some good work on the right. When well placed he centred beautifully, but Tyrrell failed to use the pass. A penalty corner at the end was not converted by the Club. A free hit sent Kirkee away. J. Nimal might have put his side further ahead had he not slashed the ball and skied it well over the goal. The Club had to thank Rahmat Ali for relief immediately after, when Kirkee stormed their goal in frantic earnestness. One of the bright spots, of the many in the match, followed, Kishan Lal getting the ball just below his 25 line brought off a spectacular solo effort on the right. He travelled too far a shot at a difficult angle hit the side board of the goal. An equally bit of good work was brought off early after when Dhadge worked fast and cleverly up on the right for Kirkee. He did not err like Kishan Lal—a correct pass to J. M. Phillips who met the ball right in front of Nanney Lal and smashed it passed the goal-keeper. This made Kirkee's win and everyone felt the Aga Khan Cup had returned to Western India, as they were just 15 minutes to go, and Kirkee were holding their own.

SCORES LEVELLED.

The Club, however, staged a great recovery and some really clever and good hockey followed. A break away by the Club Kishan Lal going up fast on the right was witnessed. A smart pass by this player was missed by B Nimal and S. Phillips. The ball came to Munir Khan, who neatly scooped it past Shinde, (2—1). Kirkee's defence failed them here, though this was their only mistake. Kirkee could not hold the Club now and they were hard pressed. Three minutes more and the equaliser was scored. Munir Khan with some uncanny dribbling had the Kirkee defenders at sea. He easily got past them and gave his side what they sought. After this a duel was witnessed and not a man spared himself. Raids and counter-raids were seen but the score remained unchanged. Kirkee might have succeeded in their endeavour had not Durga Prashad hit J. M Phillips badly across the Knee just as this forward had worked through all opposition and would possibly have had Nanney Lal beaten in the Club goal. Time come with the teams on terms four goals being equally shared.

THE RESULT

KIRKEE UNITED .. 2 Goals.
BHAGWANT CLUB. 2 Goals.

TEAMS.

KIRKEE UNITED:—Shinde; J. Phillips and S. Phillips; Gaikwad. B. Nimal and Francis; Dhadge. K. Nimal, Tyrrell, J. M. Phillips and J. Nimal.

BHAGWANT CLUB:—Nanney Lal; Moses and Nabi Shah; Rahmat Ali, Durga Prashad and Rozario; Kishan Lal, Abdul Hakim, Zutshi, Munir Khan and Phekan Lal.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Lynn and C. D'Souza.

### To-day's Game

5-30 p.m. Replay of Final—Kirkee United vs. Bhagwant Club.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I.
and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.
TRANSMISSION I.

a. m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates. Announcements 1-5 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Some Geets 6-10 Master Ratnakant Dhanashri on harmonium 6-20 AIR Chorus 6-30 To Bhumijan Laxman A. Khare: Lavani songs 7-30 My Point of View 7-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-0 AIR Instrumentalists: Bhopali 8-5 Variety by Lallobhai 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 9-0 News 9-15 Some Bahars 9-30 News 9-45 Sound Advice: 2 talk by Air-voice Bombay II; Short-wave only 10-0 A Relay of Dance Music From Taj Mahal Hotel.

Bombay I: Medium-wave only 10-0 Gangubai of Hubli.

### Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

a. m.
7-0 Katha from 'Ramayana' 7-15 Devotional Ditties. AIR Chorus. 7-40 Morning Melodies. 8-15 Light Songs. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
Noon.
12-0 Devotional Ditties.
p. m.
1-0 Potpourri of Popular Music.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Mood of the Moment. 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Dreamt one Night. A talk in Hindustani by Saghar Nizami 8-15 The AIR Sexetette. 8-30 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 8-45 To the Loved One. 9-0 Zohra and Batish. 9-15 Second News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 B B. C. Dance Orchestra. 10-0 Current Events. 10-15 Dorothy Booth: Soprano. 10-45 Herman Flinck and his Orchestra. 10-55 News.

### Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p. m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 A Classical Concert. 8-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 A Light Variety. 10-55 News.

### Calcutta Programme

V U C 370/4 m. 810 kc/s, and 49.1 m 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)
p. m.
12-36 Variety Concert 1-16 Dance Music Weather 1-36 Recorded Programme 2-6 From Holy Books talk in Bengali by G. M. Mukherjee 2-31 News for Women 2-36 Religious Musical Programme 5-6 Children's Corner 5-21 Musical Playlet for Children 6-1 Jyotsna Sethi 6-6 Hemochandra Centenary 7-51 Snoring A talk in Bengali by P. Chatterjee 8-6 News Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Robindra Lal Roy 8-41 Dhirendra Ch. Mittra 9-1 Commercial News Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Whiskers talk by L. P. Atkinson 9-36 'Il Trovatore' opera in four acts by Verdi.

### Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres 1,500 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 An hour with villagers 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani Instrumental interlude By Khyber Orchestra 6-35 Bhagwat Geeta Text and Translation 6-50 Kishen Lal 7-25 Khyber Orchestra: Dadra 7-30 Naz Begam 7-45 Reading from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi' 8-0 Bai Saraswatibai 8-20 Khyber Orchestra 8-25 Naz Begam 8-45 Kali Ghataeu 8-55 Kishen Lal 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Wit and Humour Mishaps with another Language talk by Mrs. G. Leslie Mold 10-0 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 10-16 Khyber Orchestra: 10-36 Naz Begam.

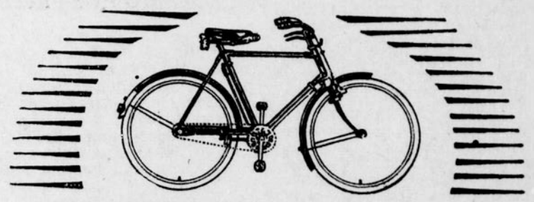
### Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres 1,086 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 Religious Music 6-20 Abdul Azis Khan of Patiala 6-35 Hirabai of Lahore 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Classical Music 7-50 Abdul Aziz Khan 8-15 Salig Ram Kohli 8-25 Recorded Programme 8-55 Hirabai 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Classical Music 10-0 Abdul Azis Khan 8-15 Salig Ram Kohli 10-35 Hirabai

### B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p. m.) 21,53 Mc/s (18.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.) GSO (to 8-30 p. m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9-15 p. m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m).
p. m.
7-27 Opening 7-30 Caffer and Gavotte 8-30 Jack Wilson and his Versatile five 8-55 Students' Songs 9-30 News 9-50 Violoncello Recital.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSC 9-58 Mc/s (31.32 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m).


RUDGE



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## APRIL PERIODICALS

### "Triveni"

The most popular article in the current (April) issue of "Triveni" will be found to be "The Viceroys of India" by M. Chalapathi Rau. Mr. Rau's character sketches of those high personages are drawn with insight and his portrayals will long linger in memory. Curzon, we are told was "a combination of don, dandy and Doge", while Lord Ripon looked like one of Wesley's Methodists with a patriarchal beard Dalhousie and Willingdon, Lytton and Linlithgow are all there, though, perhaps, it would have been kinder to spare the last-named from the gallery—or is it a pillory? The opening article "Timeless India" by 'Shrinivas' is a critical assessment of the cultural heritage of the country. "Art in the Indian Home" by Betsan Coats will appeal to many, while P. Mahadevan's "Galsworthy on the English Character" will delight all admirers of that author. Altogether the April number maintains the high standard of "Triveni" and will be appreciated by all discriminating readers.

### "Indian Home"

Attractive in its get-up and interesting in its contents, the current issue of "Indian Home" will add to the popularity of this journal, which is devoted to the welfare of the home. It opens with an editorial appeal for helping the campaign against tuberculosis, which has cast its blight over innumerable homes in this country. Mis Mehar Masani raises a very topical issue in her article "Is housekeeping a career for women"? and further discussion on this subject is invited by the editor. Dr. E. Asirvatham refers to many of our social evils in his contribution "Remoulding Indian Society." Miss Ratan Karaka discusses an ever-fresh sartorial topic, and her tips will be widely appreciated. The usual features complete a very interesting number.

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## AT 73, HE ENJOYS PERFECT HEALTH

### Had Sciatica 35 Years Ago

TAKEN KRUSCHEN EVER SINCE

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:—

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have taken Kruschen every morning since. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning."—T.A.

Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals—the cause of those aches and pains. Other ingredients of these salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.



## Reveals Secret of Personal Influence

**Simple method to Develop Personal Magnetism, Memory, Concentration and will-Power, 64 page Book Fully Describing this Unique Method, together with Character Delineation FREE to all who write at once.**

"The wonderful power of Personal Influence Magnetism, Fascination, Mind-Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful" says Mr. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book entitled: **"The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces."** The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogi and explains a unique system for the Development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic powers, Memory, Concentration and Will-Power through the full wonder power of Suggestions. Count H. Csaky-Pallavicini, writes. "Everyone in the world should have your simple system. People need this instruction as our lungs need fresh air, and our body food." The book which is being distributed free of charge is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution is being conducted by a large Brussels institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

Count H. Csaky-Pallavicini

In addition to supplying the book free each person who writes at once will also receive a comprehensive character delineation as prepared by Prof. Knowles. Simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character,
And send me your book".

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to: "PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Dept. C-1024"), rue de Londres, 18, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3½ annas.

Note: Psychology Foundation is an old-established publishing house that has made many friends through the distribution of useful books and pamphlets on mental and psychological subjects. More than 40 University professors have contributed to its literature and all of its publications for which a charge is made are sold under a guarantee of entire satisfaction or money refunded.



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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 5, 1994
Muslim: Safar 17, 1357
Parsi: Avan 16, 1307
Hightide: 2-06; 15-00
Lowtide: 0-04; 20-51
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.

Second All-India Population and First Family Hygiene Conference: Discussion of Papers, Town Hall, 9 a.m.
Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### Wednesday, April 20.

Result of B.Sc. (Ag.), First and Second Year Examination in Science (Agriculture), University Building, 2 p.m.

### Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PARMANAND—Dr. Phabhakar Parmanand, the son of Dr. R. N. Parmanand, died on 17th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The 'Cathay' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 9 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee, writes:—

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee originally called to meet on the 13th April, 1938, and since adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the undisposed of business of the meeting.

MENDOZA'S CONCERT AND PIANO-FORTE RECITAL

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday, 21st April, at 6-30 p. m. Mendoza will be assisted by Miss H. Mendoza, B.A., LL.B., F.T.C.L., and Messrs. Mehli Mehta, Egidio Verga, and Mario Pagliarin.

Plan and tickets at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"45 Fathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Young and Innocent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lootaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Love and Hisses." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Song of Songs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

TWO INSURANCE COMPANIES TO MERGE

Cawnpore, By Mail.

The Publicity Officer of Free India General Insurance Company Ltd. writes:—

The Directors of the Indo-Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd., have decided to get their Company amalgamated with the Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., of Cawnpore.

It may be remembered that some days back, two Life Offices, one of Lahore, and another of Allahabad, merged themselves with the "Free India." "Free India", is a flourishing composite insurance office having its Head Office at Cawnpore with Shri Sri Prakasa, M. L. A., as Chairman. Mr. N. K. Bhartiya, B.A., F.C.I. is the Managing Director.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Committee, a series of lectures on politics and economics was arranged and attended by college students and workers, engaged in different mass organisations.

As a result of experience gained, it has been decided to hold regular weekly study classes for students and evening classes for working class.

## KOLABA DIST. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

### Achyut Patwardhan To Preside

(From Our Correspondent.)
Alibag, April 18

At a joint meeting of the Reception Committee and the Executive Committee of the Kolaba District Congress Committee, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, was elected to preside over the Kolaba District Political Conference, out of a panel of five suggested by the Reception Committee.

The Conference is to be held at Karjat on May 5 and 6, arrangements for which are in progress.

## Dr. DHAVALE'S SCHEME

### W. I. Homoeopaths' Protest

A representation from the W. I. Homoeopathic Medical Association, Bombay, to Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, Government of Bombay, disapproves Dr. Dhawle's scheme of appointing herebefore qualified Allopaths to constitute a Board of Homoeopathy as absolutely unjust and inequitable in the interests of Homoeopathic Science.

"It is, therefore, equally objectionable to open a diploma course for the benefit of Allopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners. It is none of the fault of Homoeopaths, that they are not registered, as no such provision existed until now. For that very reason, Homoeopaths cannot accept superiority of any rival school over their head and we humbly beg to inform your honour of our said grievances before your honour may be kind enough to consider anything relating to the separate Board of Homoeopaths.

It will be sheer injustice to us, if we are taxed Rs. 15 each for enlistment and still be groaning under the thumb of those who have had no regular training in Homoeopathy, i.e. entirely quacks in the opinion of Homoeopaths conversely.

## Curfew Timings At West End

Owing to the Curfew Order, the management of the West End Talkies, Lamington Road, have decided to have only two shows daily, at 3 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. of Sagar's picture "300 Days and After."

## Motor Factory In India

### Madras Industries Minister Consults Congress Govts.

MADRAS, April 18.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" on the Automobile Industry Scheme, Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Labour and Industries, who returned to Madras to-day, from tour, said he was in close touch with Sir M. Visweswaraya, who had made a close study of the subject. He added that he was also in communication with the various Congress Governments on the subject anl was erpecting their views thereon very soon.

It is understood that the scheme relates to the proposal to start a motor manufacturing factory in India to produce cheap cars.—A. P.

## T. U. C. SESSION CONCLUDES

### No Affiliation With Any Foreign Body

NAGPUR, April 17.

Over five thousand workers attended the one-day joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which concluded tonight amidst rejoicing at the unification of Indian Trade Union Movement brought about by the affiliation of N.T.U.F. to A.I.T.U.C.

Prominent leaders of both wings attended the session, these including Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), R. R. Bakhale, S. C. Sen, Sibanath Bannerji, R. S. Nimbkar, Aftabali, P. C. Bose, Hariharnath Shastri, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, W. V. R. Naidu, Srimati Chandobibi, N. Dutta Majumdar, Mukundlal Sircar, Yusuf Meherali and B. K. Mukherji.

A resolution moved from the Chair and passed without dissent declares (A) the Congress shall not be affiliated to any foreign organisation. It will, however, be open to the affiliated unions to do so, provided that the foreign body with which affiliation was sought has the same and similar objects and methods. (B) All political questions and the question of strikes shall be decided by a three-fourths majority in the General Council. Individual unions are, however, free to take any action they like.—A. P.

## FUNCTION OF GEOGRAPHY

### Premier Kher Stresses Its Social & Educational Importance

"Why should not the educated people of India take up the work of studying the ancient glory of this country and explain it to the tourists and make some money out of it?" asked the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher declaring open the geographical exhibition and presiding over the Geographical Conference, held at Chikitsak Samuha Shrirolekar High School, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

The Conference was organised by the Bombay Geographical Association.

The Premier remarked that it would make a fascinating, attracting more tourists to this country. "I would like to know," he added, "how many of our young educated Indians have travelled over India and studied the ancient glory of this country." In Greece and Italy, there were graduate and under-graduates, he observed, who had formed groups and associations with a view to explain in an interesting manner and within a short compass of time to the tourists about the several sights and about the memorials and ruins of their respective ancient civilizations.

In India such a task fell into the hands of the taxi-drivers. But if any educated man who took the trouble and care to study the several sights and glory of India and explain to the tourists the same in an interesting manner or to write little interesting accounts of them in an authentic manner, he thought, it would not be an unpaying proposition.

OVERHAUL EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

Mr. Kher stressed the necessity of creating a revolution in the educational system and overhauling the methods in the near future.

Pupils, he thought, should not feel the lessons in geography a kind of drudgery for them and he hoped that in the future the whole question would not boil down to one of getting adequate marks in the subject for merely passing the examinations. He rather thought that the teachers should be tested as to whether they would be fit to teach their pupils in the right manner; but he did not want to say, he humourously added, that poetic justice required that the teachers should be examined by their pupils.

IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY IGNORED.

He confessed that in his younger days he was not given proper education in geography. The fault was not wholy his. In several schools through which he had to pass in the course of his school life, he had not seen anything like a globe. The teachers were completely innocent of an understanding of the importance of the subject and it was rather too late that it dawned upon him that the subject was really interesting and important.

There was little known in schools or homes to give them a clear picture of things of importance in this country and the general level of knowledge was meagre and the instinct to know and travel was not much.

"Is there more interesting and important in this celestial home of ours than the knowledge of geography!" he asked.

Concluding, Mr. Kher said that he felt glad at the interest taken by the Association which, he hoped, would try to sustain it by moving with the times.

FUNCTION OF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. V. D. Ghate, President of the Association, welcoming the guests traced the history of the Association and referring to the difficulties of methods in teaching, want of suitable books, appliances and aids and most of all to the paucity of funds, in the shape of financial help.

The object of the Association was to create interest in geography and, still more, to bring together the many geography schools in the city and the moffusil. Hitherto their work had been confined to lectures in formal talks, discussions in geography and demonstration lessons.

Mr. V. R. Nerurkar and Dr. A. S. Kalapesi proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the evening.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (11 days) ending 31st March 1938 (366th period) amount to Rs. 328 lakhs. This is Rs. 7 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of previous year.

## HARTAL AT SIKAR

### Jaipur Police's Alleged Highhandedness

SIKAR, April 16.

The Secretary Public Committee, Sikar, wires:—

Jaipur armed police under I. G. P. attempted to arrest Rao Rajaji Saheb, Bahadur of Sikar this morning, but he had left for Garh.

The City is observing complete "hartal" as a protest against the policy of highhandedness including the stopping of even bus service and plying of tongas, the general traffic becoming impossible. All communications have been closed.

Immediate intervention by the British Government is urgently needed.

### Satyamurti Meets Kher And Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, who arrived here yesterday from Delhi met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher and other Ministers and discussed with them the programme of work of the Bombay Government.

He is leaving on April 20 for Madras.—A. P.

During the month of March 1938 sales of Post Office Cash Certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,08,58,000 against Rs. 99,47,000 in March 1937 and Rs 1,53,54,000 in March 1936.

(Continued from column 7.)

the international traffic in women, but was nevertheless a party to the White Slave Traffic Conventions of 1910 and 1921.

The policy of the Government of India in regard to the internal traffic was abolitionist. There were no licensed houses and no registered prostitutes, nor was there any compulsory medical supervision of prostitutes.

India took a progressive interest in the welfare of her young people, continued Pandit Dharam Narain, speaking on the other social questions that came up for consideration. A Department of maternity and Child Welfare had recently been set up at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. Indian women realised the importance of the subject and the vote given to millions of those women under the new constitution would act as an added stimulus. Shortcomings here were due to ignorance, which in most cases had economic causes.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAGUE

There was a general discussion also on the budget of the League in which the Indian Delegates took part. India's contribution, owing partly to the devaluation of the franc, partly to the reduction of her assessment, and partly to the general improvement of the League's finances, has fallen from 1,849,000 gold francs in 1933 to 1,130,000 gold francs in 1937, and is only 1,092,000 gold francs for the year 1938.

THE EXISTING POSITION.

The Director of the International Labour Office said that they had at the present time four Indian Members of the Office, three of whom were in the First Division and all Members of the Pensions Fund. In addition the Labour Office had an office in Delhi which was maintained at considerable expense, and three Indian Members of its staff were likewise members of the Pensions Fund. Altogether therefore there were seven Indian Members of the staff on the Pension Fund. He assured the Indian Delegates that as far as he was concerned, he did not regard it as the end, but only as the beginning.—a good beginning.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY FOR CHINA

On the suggestion for an increase of credits normally voted for technical collaboration with China, so as to provide funds to carry out a scheme to be drawn up by the Health Committee to cope with the critical situation arising from existing or threatened epidemic diseases owing to war conditions Sir Denys Bray said that the Indian people had been very deeply moved by the most unhappy plight of China, and therefore had no hesitation in giving India's support to the proposal.

"DIGNITY OF MAN"—THE ONLY LEAGUE PROBLEM

The Session of the Assembly adjourned on the 6th October. In the course of his concluding speech, His Highness the Aga Khan said:

"Despite everything the League still stands, deep-rooted in the world's very necessity. Indeed all the problems that fall to the League may ultimately be reduced to one—that of man and the dignity of man."

# India's Place At Geneva

## AGA KHAN ON LEAGUE IDEALS

## League Of Nations Must Become League Of Man

Details are given in the report of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, published in the Gazette of India to-day, of the proceedings in the 18th session of the Assembly (1937) and the part that the Indian Delegates took in the discussions.

The Delegation consisted of His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Denys Bray, and Pandit Dharam Narain with Sir Govind Pradhan as the Substitute Delegate.

Apart from matters of political importance such as the Spanish Civil War, Sino-Jap conflict and the Palestine problem, the details of the discussion on which had already been published, some of the other subjects, socialily not less important, which came up for consideration and to the discussion of which the Indian Delegates made effective contributions were control of opium consumption, public health, and nutrition, economic and financial questions such as problem of raw materials and trade restrictions, and traffic in women and children.

INDIA REDUCES POPPY CULTIVATION FOR OPIUM CONTROL.

Explaining the policy of the Government of India, Pandit Dharam Narain said that in 1905 the area under poppy cultivation in India had been about 760,000 acres; in 1935 this area had dropped to 35,978 acres. In 1895 the per capita consumption of opium in India had been 27 grains a year: in 1935 it was no more than 10.80 grains.

REVENUE SACRIFICE FOR OPIUM CONTROL.

In 1925 the Government of India had introduced a policy of progressively reducing exports of "Provision" opium to countries in the Far East. This policy had achieved its object in December when exports entirely ceased. In this way India had sacrificed a considerable amount of revenue. The loss represented an additional burden on the Indian tax-payer. Moreover, the cultivators of the areas where opium was formerly grown had undergone no little inconvenience and hardship by losing a valuable crop.

Yet, continued Pandit Dharam Narain, India would consider herself amply compensated for these losses if events were to prove that she had furthered the League's efforts to prevent the abuse of opium and other dangerous drugs.

TOWARDS BETTER PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Governments in India, said Pandit Dharam Narain had not been idle in developing rural hygiene in the areas under their administration. Health units for rural health demonstration had been established. Grants-in-aid for rural reconstruction had been given by the Government of India to Provincial Governments for expenditure over a period of years, in addition to grants for the development of the co-operative movement.

A Central Advisory Board of Health had already been set up to act as the central information bureau on all public health matters affecting India as a clearing-house for such information.

DRUG CONTROL.

As for the standardization of drugs, a biochemical standardisation Laboratory, consisting of a bio-assay sub-section and a pharmaceutical sub-section, had been established at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta for the control and standardization of drugs. The Government of India also contemplated the introduction of legislation for controlling the manufacture and sale of drugs.

Again, for many years eminent doctors working under the Government of India had been engaged in research into malaria.

Quite useful anti-tuberculosis work was being done in India by the King George Thanksgiving Fund which allotted annual grants to local voluntary and other societies and associations undertaking anti-tuberculosis activities.

NUTRITION WORK.

On the progress of nutrition work, Pandit Dharam Narain said that both the Central and Provincial Governments were alive to the nature and extent of the problems confronting them in this field and were inaugurating policies for the improvement of the nutritional state of the population.

Progress was being made in the collection of data relating to deficiency diseases, vitamin standards and the analysis of food stuffs. Preliminary tables for the nutritive value of large number of common Indian foodstuffs had now been published by the Government of India and widely circulated throughout the country.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association was carrying on valuable work; and closer co-ordination in nutrition work was being established with the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

INDIA URGES LESS TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

During the general debate on the economic and financial questions Sir Govind Pradhan took the opportunity to explain the attitude of India towards the questions under discussion.

He was glad to be able to inform the Committee that his Government had not hampered trade by bringing into operation restrictions such as were imposed by many other countries. In particular cases there had been protective duties, but they were for the purpose of supporting indigenous industries, and the Indian Government acted on the principle that it was useless to offer protection to an industry which would not be able to stand on its own legs within a reasonable space of time. The Indian Government had not found it necessary or expedient to enter into clearing agreements with countries which were imposing exchange restrictions. They held the view not only that clearing agreements were detrimental to international trade, but that they tended to divert trade from normal channels and to diminish its sum total.

On the subject of commercial treaties, the Government of India, said Sir Govind Pradhan, considered that the most-favoured-nation treatment should be unconditional and unrestricted. The Government of India favoured efforts to promote the recovery of international trade and the restoration of freer trade India's commercial relations with foreign countries in the past had been based on reciprocity and on the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment, and that was still the best policy for India. As for raw materials, India continued to be a supplier and it was, therefore, essential to her prosperity that her access to all markets should be unrestricted.

"ABOLITIONIST" POLICY OF INDIA FOR TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

In the course of the discussion on the problem of traffic in women and children, Pandit Dharam Narain said that India was fortunately very little concerned with

(Continued in column 5.)


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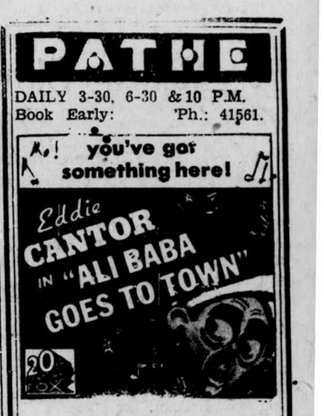


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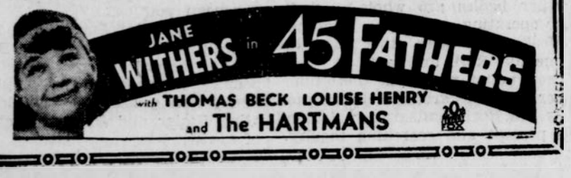

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938

## CONGRESS AND THE LEAGUE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is in correspondence with Congress leaders with a view to negotiations for a settlement on the Hindu-Muslim question. It would, therefore, have been fair and graceful on his part not to vilify the Congress at this time at least. But his ways are curious. In his presidential address at the special session of the All-India Muslim League he said: "The High Command of the Congress has no policy except opportunism and arrogance. They are utilising their organisation, because it happens to be to-day the largest and most powerful, to treat every other party with contempt." Now, while it is true that the Congress has refused to share administrative responsibility with any other party except on its own terms, it has always co-operated with all anti-imperialist bodies, taking pride in their co-operation with the humblest workers' and peasants' organisations. Only unworthy charges against it has Congress sometimes found it necessary to treat with the contempt they deserve.

### A Base Charge

The Muslim League in particular the Congress has always treated with studied courtesy and respect. Whenever it saw any prospect of arriving at a settlement, Congress sought and carried on negotiations. Not to mention the attempts in this direction by Babu Rajendra Prasad when he was President, even now Mr. Jinnah himself admits: "Some of the pronouncements of the President and other leaders of the Congress at Haripura created an impression of a really genuine desire for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question—and in pursuance of that Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have written to me and I have replied to those letters and the correspondence is yet going on." Yet in the same breath Mr. Jinnah says that "there is no slackening on the part of the Congress in the determination of their set purpose to annihilate every other party and particularly the All-India Muslim League." We do not see any consistency in these statements. If, however, Mr. Jinnah means that Congress leaders, while protessing to negotiate for a settlement with the League, are really conspiring to annihilate it, it is a base charge which certainly deserves to be treated with contempt.

### Congress—Servant Of Masses

It is possible Mr. Jinnah means that through its mass contact programme the Congress is absorbing all other parties into it and in that sense is annihilating them. If so, he is perfectly right but there is nothing wrong in what the Congress is doing. Without coercion or misrepresentattion Congress is organising the masses of all communities on the basis of common political and economic interests. What is more, the Congress is organising the masses by serving them through its constructive programme worked out both through the legislatures and outside them. This is a service which the poor of every community are grateful for and which only self-regarding communalist leaders would misrepresent and vilify as it tends to eclipse them. Mr. Jinnah often urges it as a defect in the Congress that it is purely or a predominantly a Hindu body. To the extent the remark is true the Congress is only striving to remove the defect. Mr. Jinnah also himself wants to organise the Muslim masses through an economic, social and educational programme. We wish him every success in this endeavour, though it is a defect in his programme that it is proposed to be run on communal lines. Once the Muslim masses are organised and are made conscious of their economic and political rights and powers, they will naturally be drawn closer to other communities sharing those very rights and powers. But the Congress cannot stultify itself by refusing to serve and organise the Muslim masses, even if Mr. Jinnah wishes it to do so.

## Czecho-Slovakia's Turn

The speech of Dr. Benes and the accompanying act of signing an amnesty decree which benefits 1,000 Sudetan Germans, represent both the pacific desires of Czecho-Slovakia and her fears of German aggression. His speech is an admirable conciliatory gesture to Germany and he is, perhaps, right in thinking that the possibilities of a war are feeble, although he is obviously wrong in believing that in spite of desertion by Britain, the forces of peace in Europe are still decisively strong. Germany will, of course, not embark upon any positive aggression yet. She has to consolidate and organise her present gains. And then prepare for further putsches in the manner most suitable to the time and circumstances. And Czecho-Slovakia is one of the marked victims. Indeed, so far as Germany is concerned, the fate of Czecho-Slovakia is sealed. It is more than sealed. For British foreign policy is now under the domination of the "Cliveden set," whose designs against Czecho-Slovakia are no secret. They will get their long-awaited opportunity in the Anglo-German negotiations which are to be resumed shortly. Doctor Benes and his colleagues have to watch out. Conciliatory speeches and release of Sudetan Germans are not going to help them at.

## A New Era

The special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Union has concluded its sitting after passing only two resolutions, which must be a record for such gatherings. Those two brief resolutions, however, verily herald a new era in the history of the Trade Union movement in this country. It was significant, indeed, as Mr. Ruikar observed, that to Nagpur itself should go the honour of finally healing the breach that occurred there nine years ago. The workers in the country can now look confidently to the future, and it is gratifying to note that an All-India Conference will be soon called to complete the work of consolidation and to chalk out a vigorous programme for the future. The scheme for the training of class-conscious workers who will serve as the spear-head of the movement, also deserves to be taken in hand soon. We heartily join in the congratulations which are being showered on those whose vision and efforts have brought about the present reconciliation.

## WHY HE SLAPPED CONSERVATIVE M. P

### Mr. Shinwell Explains

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P. for Seaham, addressing the annual meeting of Seaham Divisional Labour party at Deaf Hill, County Durham, explained why he slapped the face of Commander Bower in the House of Commons.

"To bring a person's race or religion into our public discussions should be resented by all right-thinking people. It is neither relevant to the different views held on our social problems nor justified by the bitterness aroused over international affairs.

"I could not take exception to a single word of the weighty utterances of the Speaker of the House of Commons even if they contained a personal rebuke, for the maintenance of free discussion in our representative institutions is of fundamental importance, an importance which is emphasised by events abroad. There are, however, elements in our midst who are apt to mistake silence for cowardice and who are too ready to indulge in the use of innuendo, which, harmless enough to the individuals concerned may serve to arouse passions which are not easily suppressed.

"I hold strong views on political and social questions, but I recognise that if these are to prove acceptable to the country it can only be through the ebb and flow of discussion and that nothing must disturb the traditions of our Parliamentary debate. If such a disturbance has occurred, however lacking in justification it may have been, it can only be accounted for by the greatest provocation.

"I do not want any more than any other member of the Labour party to introduce into our public life incidents which may be regarded as discreditable or inimical to free discussion. But when you find in the House of Commons certain people who are disposed—and not for the first time, for this is not an isolated case—to adopt tactics intended to intimidate the Labour party then clearly action must be taken.

"I do not pretend for a single moment that what happened last week is the beginning of new tactics for the Labour party. I would prefer that the incident had never happened, but something was said and action was taken and there the matter can rest. I do not feel I should stand in a white sheet or go on my knees and apologise to anyone."

A vote of confidence in Mr. Shinwell was passed.

**Spain Will Decide World's Future.**

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—In Spain the future of the world is being decided. If the Spanish people are defeated by the aeroplanes and munitions and ships-of-war and troops of the dictators the liberties of all free peoples will be threatened. We shall confront our most deadly danger with shaken hopes and diminished strength. The survival of democracy on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain, in the new countries overseas, depends to a great extent upon the victory of democracy in Spain. The dictators will not be satisfied with a solitary triumph. They will make it a prelude to more desperate adventures.

The British people must know the facts. They must be warned that to-day as never before the price of their rights of free speech and assembly, of personal freedom, and popular Government is unceasing vigilance and untiring effort. The Friends of Spain exist to tell them the facts. By public meetings, in the press, through exhibitions, and various publications they draw attention to vitally important events and explain their significance.

Their work is necessary to defend the interests of all peoples who wish to be free and to live at peace and to insist that British policy shall number amongst its first objects the unfettered choice by the Spanish people of their own future without foreign interference. Such work cannot be carried on without money. We want to raise £1,000 immediately and appeal for your readers' help. All contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Friends of Spain, 11a, Bart Street, London, W.C 1.—Yours, etc.,

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE, J. B. TREND, DANIEL HALL, ARTHUR KOESTLER, ARTHUR HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, GILBERT MURRAY, PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL,

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

# A SEPARATE KARNATAK PROVINCE

## Its Justification

By S. N. Angadi

The most important of objections raised against separation of Karnatak are:

(a) That the formation of new Provinces on a linguistic basis is against Indian solidarity.

(b) That the demand for such Provinces is made more from sentiment than from reason.

(c) That separation of areas, with a predominant language, will not facilitate progress, unless the territory concerned, is big enough to stand the luxury of Provincial Administration

(d) That the only justification for disturbance of existing conditions, is promise of better service to seceders.

(e) If there is to be a 'Karnatak Province' what is going to be done to Kannadigas in Mysore and Hyderabad States?

(f) That incomplete unification is worse than useless, as it leads to friction and complications with adjacent states.

(g) Is it worthwhile to divide India into a batch of 'Succession States'

The resolution by Mr. V. N. Jog that Karnatak be made into an independent Province on linguistic basis was ably supported by Sir Siddappa Kambli. The Congress Cabinet accepted it.

I propose to deal with each of the several points raised by the critics of the separation of Karnatak and enumerated above. My attempt will be to show, that none of the objections pointed out, will be found to carry weight on close scrutiny thereof.

How nationalism will be endangered, by the creation of one or two more provinces, remains an un-explained mystery. If eleven Provinces of British India, and over five hundred States of Indian India, have not done harm to our solidarity it is incomprehensible how the addition of one or two Provinces, is going to interefere with it, to the great detriment of National interests. "The creation of Karnatak as a separate Province cannot be resisted on merits", says Mahatma Gandhi. Is Mahatma Gandhi less solicitous for Indian solidarity than the critics of Karnatak separation?

### Not A Mere Sentimental Demand

The demand for separate Provinces is not based upon sentiment, but is solely based upon reason. The present provincial boundaries are far from ideal and are pure accidents of history. There is no organic principle, nor is there to be found any magnetic common bond to hold together the heterogeneous people. Common language, common customs and traditions and common culture are strong ties. This has been recognised not only by eminent Indians, but also by eminent Englishmen.

Mr. Lionel Curtis, speaking about the present Provinces, said that the hope of popular Government in India lay in its vernaculars and that the areas of Provincial Governments must be designed with a view to making it possible for public business to be transacted and discussed in the vernacular of the Province. This wise principle was accepted by authors of Montford Report, and was incorporated into the Government of India Act of 1919, in Sec. 52A. Sir John Simon and his Committee lent support to this principle. Section 290 of the Government of India Act, of 1935 contains the same principle, namely, the creation or re-distributio of provinces on linquist'c basis. Under this Act, power is vested in the British Parliament, while under the old Act of 1919, the power was given to the Government of India themselves. So, it is clear that creation of new Provinces in India, is sheer necessity, compelled by historical circumstances. There is not, and does not appear to be any earthly connection between Indian solidarity and creation of new provinces Why were Sind and Orissa created into separate Provinces? and in spite of the fact that the Central Government is required to grant subvention, to keep their administration on its feet!

### The Congress Lead

The Indian National Congress, was the first to recognise the inconvenience caused by the existing administrative units, which came into being, as a result of historical and fortuitous circumstances. It did not miss the opportunity to reorganise the Provinces on linguistic basis.

The separation of areas with a predominant language will not facilitate progress, unless the territory concerned is big enough to stand the luxury of Provincial Administration. This is a principle, with which none need disagree. In asking for Karnatak Unification, we are not demanding that two Districts be combined and made into a Province. Our demand is that four Districts from Bombay Presidency, namely, (1) Belgaum, (2) Bijapur, (3)

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

**TORY ENTHUSIASM.**

Tory newspapers are lauding Mr. Chamberlain and the Anglo-Italian Agreement. This is natural enough. They have all along supported Mr. Chamberlain's "realism," which is founded on the triple policy of burying the League of Nations, betraying democracies and smaller States and aiding and abetting International Fascism at any cost. The agreement epitomises this policy. And they are all welcoming it and already talking hopefully of the next step—a similar Anglo-German agreement. Mr. Chamberlain has now constituted himself openly as the servant of the Rome-Berlin axis and his main objective appears to be to make the axis supreme in Europe and the world at the expense of everything which British statesmanship had been swearing by, of course, quite hypocritically. By the way, it is rather significant to note that even the enthusiastic apologists are not altogether certain, as witness the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post," that the Agreement will be honoured by Signor Mussolini. What could be a greater condemnation of it? And yet they pretend to be in ecstacies over it!

**FIGHTING IMPERIALISM.**

The President of the Overseas Chinese Association, writing from Singapore to the All-India Congress Committee, states that the Indian labourers in Malaya "gallantly responded to the appeal of the Chinese to desist from working on Japanese mines in place of Chinese labourers, who had struck work for patriotic reasons. This is good news, indeed, as it shows that even the poor ignorant labourers realise "the international unity of all anti-imperialist struggle." The same sense of duty was displayed by the Bombay dock-workers, the other day, when, at the instance of Congress volunteers, they refused to remove clove bags from the warehouse for any wages. All this strengthens the confidence that in the present struggle in India against British imperialism Indian workers and peasants will play their part most honourably.

**THE RIGHT ATTITUDE.**

The new Sind Government have not only begun well; they are displaying signs that they are in earnest and mean to justify themselves and the confidence that the Sind Assembly has placed in them. This is evident from their activities immediately on assuming charge and from a report that we published yesterday from the "Sind Observer." Mr. Pir Ilahi Bakhsh, the Revenue Minister, who has been touring certain districts, has utilised his visits in trying to educate the people into their rights and privileges. This is a valuable service that he is rendering. Some people will cordially hate Mr. Ilahi Bakhsh for his outspokenness. But he rightly told one of his audiences that "a nation of flatterers was a regular curse on earth and that the people of Sind must now realise that they were not the slaves of sycophants of Ministers." We congratulate him on the stress he laid on the fact that the people were makers of Government and masters of Ministers. This is the correct approach to the relationship that should exist between the people and a popular Government. And if the work and activities of the Sind Ministers are guided by the consciousness of this relationship, there is no reason why they should have any fear for the future notwithstanding Hidayatullahs and Abdul Majids.

**HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.**

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has undertaken to publish a series of brochures on different questions affecting Labour so that all such questions can be studied in all their bearings. The first of the series has just been published, and is entitled: "Holidays With Pay." Its twenty pages are packed with a lot of information about the reform suggested by the title. But many of its arguments are one-sided and the astounding conclusion is that economically the reform "is unsound, socially it is harmful to the labourer himself, and if the Government were to try to impose the scheme on the industrialists and labourers, it would not be attended with beneficial results." Now, payment of wages for a few holidays is the rule for non-factory employees all the world over and even for factory workers in many Western countries. In the last analysis it only means a very slight increase in wages. It is, indeed, a grotesque view that this slight rise, in wages is "harmful to the labourer himself."

**A WORTHY ENTERPRISE**

The U. P. Association of the Educated Unemployed, which was started by some public-spirited gentlemen of the province at the end of 1936, has already proved its utility within its brief career. The chief aim of the Association is to rouse the interest of the educated unemployed in small industries and commerce, and ever since its inception, all its activities have been directed towards that end. The Association has undertaken the survey of several small industries in the United Provinces and its results will be immensely helpful to its members. A fruit preserves and jam-making concern has already been started through the initiative of the Association and it has also a number of well-thought out schemes awaiting execution in the near future. The most ambitious among them is the foundation of an agricultural colony for the unemployed, and the progress of this venture will be watched with keen interest. We heartily commend the work of the Association to the public workers in the country and trust it will serve as the inspiration and model for similar organisations in other provinces.

**THE HARDWAR FIRES.**

It appears from the U. P. papers that there were about twenty fires at or near Hardwar in connection with the Kumbha Mela. The most terrible of these was at Rori, and it is reported to have destroyed property worth Rs. 60 lakhs, rendering thousands homeless and penniless. Fortunately, only a few lives were lost, though many were injured. Relief work, we trust, has already been started, both Government and the local Congress Committees and other bodies are whole-heartedly co-operating with one another. Most of the fires other than the one at Rori, are said to have been minor ones. But their number and the frightful destruction by the Rori conflagration demand a prompt and searching inquiry.

**WITHOUT COMMENT—**

**"The Wardha Education Scheme is a remarkable document in the history of education and gives an entirely new orientation in the country, which is beset with many defects and deficiencies."**

—President of the Madras Presidency Muslim Women's Conference.

* * *

Mr. M. A. Jinnah denounces "the Congress High Command" for "developing into a totalitarian and authoritative caucus....."

"Authoritative" is good.

* * *

The Shahidganj "question viewed from its true perspective is very easy of solution," said Mr. Jinnah.

Hear, hear. But then every question, even the question "M. A. Jinnah" is very easy of solution, if only the distinguished leader were to view it in its true perspective.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah appealed to both Muslims and Sikhs to "put down certain mischievous and aggressive elements that made the task more difficult for an honourable settlement."

How about applying the same methods to the Hindu-Muslim settlement? But it will be very difficult, almost self-crippling, will it not?

* * *

The "leader" advised Mussalmans "to realise that a settlement is not achieved by dictation from one community to another."

Exactly, exactly. But please don't rush to any malicious or misrepresenting conclusions. He was carefully confining himself to the Shahidganj problem.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah has found "almost an insatiable desire among the people to come under the banner of the All-India Muslim League."

We hope he will ultimately be able to quench that desire with the League cold douche.

* * *

"The enormous mass of support that is rallying around the policy and programme of the League requires to be harnessed, mobilised, co-ordinated and controlled....."

What, only four passive infinitives? Mr. Jinnah does scant justice to his verbal eloquence.

By the way, doesn't it all sound like a horsey lump of sticky putty?

* * *

The flag of the United All-India Trade Union Congress will be red with the hammer and sickle removed.

Is that a complimentary gesture to Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta, one of the Vice-Presidents?

* * *

Talking of Comrade Mehta he complains that "the only bond which unites the Congress Benches (in the Bombay Assembly) is the conscious hatred of Imperialism."

T.U.C. please note.

* * *

According to Dr. Banerji, the T. U. C. President, the formation of Ministries by Congress "awoke in the mind of Union leaders the possibility of winning basic trade union rights and minimum demands of workers."

This is positively unfair to Vice-President Comrade Mehta. Didn't his interim Ministership awake anything in the mind of Union leaders?

* * *

In a broadcast, the Spanish Republican Premier declared that "Our situation to-day is less grave than it was a fortnight ago....."

How foolish, how foolish. Signor Mussolini's Public Agent No. 1 will most certainly come to hear of it.

* * *

So far from hindering Anglo-German understanding, the (Anglo-Italian) Agreement, urges a British Sunday journal, "rather promotes a possibility of it."

Rather, oh rather.

* * *

"The Sunday Press," (only two papers are, however, quoted, which is quite natural), announces Reuter from London, "welcomes the Anglo-Italian Agreement as a happy Easter Egg for European politics."

**How typical of Europe and European politics—especially British—to regard the gift of other people's property to baby-killers and poison gas friends on celebrating Easter and the resurrection of Christ.**

# "Chamberlain Arranges Betrayal Of Spain"

## "Daily Herald" Condemns Anglo-Italian Pact: "Times" Extends Hearty Reception

LONDON, April 18.

**Commenting on the Anglo-Italian Agreement the "Times" says that it was an auspicious first instalment in the policy clearly outlined by Mr. Chamberlain and should lay the foundation of a fresh and lasting understanding on terms of perfect equality between Britain and the New Italy.**

There was nothing now warranting tension in the Mediterranean. The two Empires will make a contract only in Africa and on the sea and the agreement seems to cover every past or potential cause of difference.

The "Daily Telegraph" hails the agreement as a good augury for peace and signal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. At the worst even if the agreement fails, the attempt will still have been eminently worth while. On the other hand, as is more probable, it may well mark a turning point in diplomacy and a prelude to wider understanding which will dispel the fears that had too long haunted Europe.

The "Daily Herald" says in the agreement and all its annexes, there is nothing worth the paper on which it is written. Mr. Chamberlain has sealed the betrayal of Abyssinia, arranged the betrayal of Spain and struck yet another blow at the League.

The "Daily Mail" says that it has sealed a perilous three-years quarrel and is a triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The supreme task of European appeasement will receive a strong impetus from what Mr. Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini both hail as the return of Anglo-Italian confidence and friendship.

The "Daily Express" states, "we wish it well for it deserves well."

The "News Chronicle" says that the agreement is a compact between two imperialist powers on the pre-war model. There has been an appalling measure of deterioration in international morals since 1936. With this pact in one pocket and the axis agreement in other, the Duce will be able, if he chooses, to play off Mr. Chamberlain and then Hitler against each other and take the better bargain in the end. The proper way to regard the agreement at present is as an armistice rather than a full peace.—Reuter's Special

### CHAMBERLAIN INVITES FRENCH MINISTERS

**PARIS, April 18.**

**It is officially announced that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet are leaving for London on April 28 at the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.**

# SARAN WOMEN TO THE FORE

## Prohibition Campaign Gathers Strength In Second Week

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 18

In the hope of happy conjugal life and blessed hearth and home women of Saran District are vigorously helping in making the prohibition campaign, which has been launched these two weeks back, completely successful. Some women have taken a view to worship Goddess Durga, expressing their gratitude for removing the evil, which, besides draining out money and shattering health and married happiness, is regarded as humanly impossible to be wiped out. The second week (passed off) without any untoward happening. Addicts with expression of hard inner conflicts are reconciling themselves to their lot and hope to feel livelier and happier with the passing of time. The Excise Department along with local Congress workers are very vigilant in checking smuggling. How earnestly Congress workers are endeavouring. The cause came to light, when on a dark night, a band of such workers went to a grove of palmtrees to see if they were being tapped secretly and were mistaken for dacoits. They were surrounded by police pickets. But one of them, whom they recognised later led to tragedy being averted.

A.-I. KISAN CONFERENCE.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati Bihar Kisan Leader, has been proposed by the Bihar delegates for the presidentship of the All-India Kisan Conference to be held at Comilla (Bengal) on May 13.

# WORKING COMMITTEE AND C. P. MINISTRY

## Jamnalal Bajaj Warns Public Against Mischievous Rumours

WARDHAGANJ, April 17

In accordance with the directions given by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, held on the 17th Inst., Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement:—

"It is a matter of deep regret that certain newspapers in the Province and some interested people are giving currency to all sorts of baseless rumours with regard to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee about the release of Jaffar Hussein by the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shareef, Minister for Justice, Central Provinces.

"Mischievous propaganda is also being carried on in regard to the attitude of the Central Provinces Ministry towards the decision of the Working Committee. It should not be difficult to appreciate that the Congress Working Committee is not so much concerned with any individual case of a Ministerial action as with the general principles underlying such an action.

"The position of the Ministry is also clear enough. They had recommended a particular line of action to the Working Committee, with the knowledge that it may accept, reject or modify such a recommendation.

"The Working Committee, keeping all the circumstances in view, has come to a particular decision and the question of any particular Minister or the entire Ministry resigning does not and should not arise. No such action is contemplated and the Ministry has not given the slightest indication of adopting any such hostile attitude.

"It is understood that, after following the proper procedure, all the relevant papers have been submitted to the President of the All-India Congress Committee by the C P Ministry.

"I would, therefore, like to inform the public that no importance need and should be attached to the various rumours that are being mischievously circulated by interested and irresponsible people.—United Press.

# FATHER OF WOMEN'S 'VARSITY

## Civic Honour To Prof. D. K. Karve On 81st Birthday

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 18.

Hingne the home of Karve institutions, four miles from Poona was a place of pilgrimage last evening, for over 3,000 men and women gathered from all places in Maharashtra and outside districts to pay homage to Prof. D K. Karve, founder of the Indian Women's University on his 81st birthday celebrated under the presidentship of Hon. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Assembly.

Messages were received from Premier of Bombay and Minister of the Cabinet Dr. Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Sir C. R. Reddi, Sir S. Bapna, Indore, Dewan Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. C. F. Andrews and many others.

Mr. Mavlankar paid tribute to Prof. Karve's pioneering work in the field of women's education, particularly that of widows and characterised Prof Karve as one of the greatest patriots.

Prof. Karve replied suitably, thanking all who had helped this institutions and appealed for help in the future.

CIVIC HONOUR.

City Municipality presented an address to Prof. Karve this morning and paid homage to his patient and precious work for Indian womanhood.

*B. P. Students' Federation*

# Literacy Campaign In Presidency

## Mavlankar's Sound Advice And Blessing To Venture

**ORGANISERS OF SCHEMES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN TOO MUCH, IF THE MONEY NECESSARY FOR THE PURPOSE WAS NOT FORTHCOMING, FOR IF THEY PROVED THEIR "BONA-FIDES" BY CARRYING OUT THEIR WORK DESPITE ALL DIFFICULTIES, THERE WAS NO NEED TO SUFFER FROM WANT OF NECESSARY FUNDS. declared Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, inaugurating the Literacy Week, at a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, on Monday, at the Blavatsky Lodge.**

NEED OF GOVT. & PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Mr. P. M. Kurane, Secretary of the Federation, submitting his report said:

"But much of the success of our venture depends upon the support of the public and the Government. We looked to Congress Government with high hopes. But this year at least there is an uncompromising position of the two. The Congress Government looks, as every Executive authority should, to the past and we look to the future. To bridge the past and the future, we must wait till we prove our 'bona fides' by putting in some constructive work. But that which we need more from our elders at this stage is their moral support. That we have the blessing of the Congress Government need not be doubted at all, as it is assured by the kind presence here of the Hon. Mr. Speaker, who is inaugurating our Literacy Week. Naturally we have to look to the public for their full-fledged support. And I am sure that the Literacy Week inaugurated to-day by Hon. Mr. Mavlankar will be a thorough success.

"The student community will fail in this duty if this scheme is not carried out successfully. To-day we are a battalion of two hundred. But I am confident that hundreds and thousands of conscious students will join our ranks to fight the evil of illiteracy. I am sure the public will co-operate with us."

REPLY TO THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. T. Godiwala welcoming the President of the meeting said that they, students, must consider the attitude of the elders as a challenge and show to them that the students too were capable of constructive work.

In spite of their experiences they were not going to be demoralised, but would go ahead with their scheme.

THE SCHEME.

Mr. John Barnabas explained the details of the scheme. He said that, if the difficulties with regard to some arrangements with the Karnatak area were overcome, the students would proceed to about 50 villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. A section of the party would undertake a survey of the conditions of village, while the other section would devote themselves to educate the people and give them suggestions to carry on the work after the students worked at the scheme for about six weeks. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was needed for the purpose.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker in the course of his speech said that students should not consider the attitude of the elders as constituting a sort of challenge to them. For the intention of the elders was to see that the students carried on the work on the right lines.

He referred to the past generation and said that in those days when the graduates were in demand, men like Vishnusastri Chiplunker, Lokmanya Tilak, Agarkar and others had kept the ideal of service before them and equipped themselves for this definite purpose even while they were at college. As soon as they left college, they founded "Kesari," "Maratha" and the "Chitrashala" Press for educating the public.

PUBLICITY-MONGERING.

He was sorry that he could not say the same thing about the present generation. If one asked a student why he was reading and for what purpose in his life, nobody seemed to be in a position to give a definite answer. But he thought that in a large number of cases they undertook public service for the love of publicity, while the genuine worker never came into limelight.

FUNDS PROBLEM.

It was, therefore, for the students themselves to see how far they were earnest about carrying out their own schemes. After all they should remember that the public had a right to hold a different opinion about the utility or the efficacy of the scheme. It was for the students to prove their credentials if the public wanted to be satisfied on that issue. And above all, if they were earnest and had determination and strong will, he thought, money would come somehow. He gave the instance of Prof. Karve, who forty years ago started without much financial help and who to-day had built up vast institutions. That was an indication of the confidence, which the public had in Prof. Karve, who could be really proud of his achievement.

He thought that institutions, which had ample funds, were in a dormant condition, while institutions struggling for funds had always kept up good progress. His blessing to the students was that they should be ever in need of funds.

# Curfew And Ban On Assemblage In City

## C. P. M.'s ORDERS SEQUEL TO RIOTING

The following Notifications by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, have been issued in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary on Monday:—

Whereas rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit, Girgaon Road, Kalbadevi Road, Shaik Memon Street, Princess Street, Bhuleshwar Road, Thakurdwar Road, Abdul Rahiman Street, Dadyset Agiary Lane, Fanaswadi Cross Lanes, Fanaswadi Lane, Vithalwadi, Old and New Hanuman Lane, Gaiwadi, Chandanwadi, Sonapur Lane, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Sandhurst Road, Mahomedali Road, Dongri Street, Jail Road (East), Mazagaon Road, Babulla Tank Road, Chinch Bandar Road, Victoria Gardens Road, Kolsa Mohulla, Nagdevi Street, Chuckla Street, Carnac Road, Argyle Road, Frere Road, Mandvi, Dana Bandar, Samuel Street, Khand Bazaar, Musjid Bandar Road, Bhat Bazar, Nakhoda Street, Pydhowni Road, Dontad Street, Pydhowni Junction, Bhuleshwar Road, Bapu Khote Street, Kika Street, All the Streets between Bapu Khote Street and Kika Street, Jambli Moholla, Goghari Moholla, Falkland Road, Kumbharwada, Khara Talav Road, Grant Road, Golpitha, Trimbak Purshram Street, Islampura, C. P. Tank Road, Duncan Road, Khetwadi Main Road, Khetwadi Cross Roads, Khetwadi Back Road, Kandewadi Road, Lamington Road, Girgaum Back Road (Vithalbhai Patel Road), Ardeshir Dady Street, all the Streets and Lanes in Kamathipura between Duncan Road and Sukhlaji Street and Grant Road and Bellasis Road, Forjett Street, Foras Road, the whole of Tardeo, all the Streets between Duncan Road and Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Bellasis Road, All the Streets and Lanes in Madanpura between Morland Road, Gell Street, Ripon Road, Byculla Station Road, DeLisle Road, Haines Road, Clare Road and Bellasis Road, Ripon Road, Haines Road, Arthur Road, DeLisle Road between Haines Road and Arthur Road, Byculla Station Road, Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, from Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road, Reay Road, Ghorupdev, Mazagaon Road, Dockyard Road, Mount Road, Victoria Road, Albert Road, Balaram Street, Charni Road from its junction with Girgaon Road to its junction with Grant Road, Nesbit Road and Love Lane to abstain for a period of fourteen days from the date hereof from riding, driving, walking, standing, loitering remaining in or on or otherwise using any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, bye-lane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. (Standard Time).

### *Ban On Assemblage Of More Than Five*

Whereas rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquillity and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the places mentioned above in the City of Bombay to abstain for a period of fourteen days from the date hereof from collecting or assembling in numbers groups or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, bye-lane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places.

### Calm Restored In Bombay

(Continued from Page 1.)

assembly by five or more persons and the carrying of lethal weapons had its desired effects and has helped in bringing the situation under control.

### Ministers Visit Area

Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Morarji Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel toured the affected areas in the morning.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, hurried back to Bombay this morning from Matheran and acquainted himself with the situation.

### SITUATION BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL

BOMBAY, Monday.

**Almost all the shops in the disturbed area are open. The trams resumed normal service.**

Of the injured persons last night two were young Zamindars from Berhampur who had come to Bombay on a holiday trip. They were going in a tram car last night when it was stopped and the passengers were assaulted. They have been admitted into the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It is understood that Government propose taking more stringent action and some of the leaders who are behind the riots may be arrested.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay visited the affected areas and the J. J. Hospital and saw the injured persons. The Mayor spoke to some of the victims of yesterday's riot in the City.

It is understood now that the situation has been brought under control by the authorities. The Mayor does not propose to appoint peace committee immediately.

### *NO QUARTER TO DISTURBERS OF PEACE*

The Government of Bombay are determined to put down hooliganism in the city and not give the hooligans a single chance to spread the trouble, which has been put down. For the first time in the history of Bombay, the authorities issued no less than three different orders within a couple of hours after the touble started and these orders wnt a long way in preventing the trouble spreading.

Not only was the Home Minister, Government of Bombay, on the scene of trouble within half an hour of its starting, but the Prime Minister, the Revenue Minister and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, went round the affected area on Monday morning. The Home Minister went round the different hospitals.

The Police Chief, Mr. W. R. G. Smith who came on Monday morning, is himself taking personal interest in seeing that the citizens strictly carry out the instructions contained in the different orders. Those who disobey will find themselves behind prison bars within a few minutes. It does not matter, who they are; if they are found disobeying the orders they will be promptly arrested.

No efforts will be spared in strictly enforcing the Curfew Order. No person, excepting the officers of the law, shall move about in the disturbed area between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Those who have to cross the disturbed area or are working in that locality are advised to start home at least half an hour before the Curfew hour. This time no passes will be issued and hence there will be no exceptions to the rule. Milk vendors will not be allowed to enter the disturbed area before 6 a. m. Night workers outside the area will remain at their places till 6 a. m. No vehicles, whether a gharry or a car or a taxi bill be allowed to move about in the disturbed area during the Curfew hours.

The authorities are determined to nip the trouble in the bud and the Congress Ministry will not hesitate to arrest some of the so-called leaders who may be responsible for the trouble in the city.

# ROUTE FOR FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

## Police Commissioner's Order For Hindus And Muslims

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order under Sec. 23 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902:—

Whereas rioting of a serious nature has been going on in several parts of Bombay City, and whereas I am of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of peace to prescribe the route by which Muhammadan funeral processions shall pass on the way to the Muhammadan burial ground on Queen's Road, I, Walter Robert George Smith, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby direct that all Muhammadan funeral processions arriving at Pydhoni shall proceed to the Muhammadan burial ground by the following route:—

Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Pydhoni Road, Mahomedali Road, Carnac Road, 1st Lane Marine Lines, Queen's Road, Princess Street and Chandan wadi Road to the burial ground.

Whereas rioting of a serious nature has been going on in several parts of Bombay City, and whereas I am of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of peace to prescribe the route by which Hindu funeral processions shall pass on the way to the Hindu burial ground (Sonapur) on Queen's Road, I, Walter Robert George Smith, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby direct that all Hindu funeral processions from whatever locality going to the Hindu burial ground (Sonapur) on Queen's Road shall approach the said burial ground via Thakurdwar Road and Queen's Road only.

# STOP UNHEALTHY PRESS PROPAGANDA

## Sheriff Of Bombay On City Riots

BOMBAY, April 18.

In the course of an interview with the "United Press," Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, J.P., Sheriff of Bombay, expressing his views on the riots in the City, states:—

The appalling loss to human life and the unbearable condition of the victims in the hospitals will melt a heart of stone. I wish that these hooligans of both communities, who are rounded up, should be taken for a round to the hospitals to see the result of their inhuman atrocities. Bombay is left the poorer on account of the recrudence of this epidemic, both in wealth and human life.

CAUSE OF RIOTS.

It is not easy to believe that a game of cards was responsible for starting the riots. If we carefully examine the situation, we find that the ground was carefully prepared for the situation by inflammatory leaflets and irresponsible communal Press, who are given a free scope to indulge in mischievous writings, mixing up National and Communal issues. Thus, they are successful in misleading the illiterate masses under various false war cries and slogans.

It is high time that the Congress Governments and the other non-Congress Governments should fearlessly face the situation and put down such unhealthy Press propaganda with an iron hand, irrespective of any consideration of the community or party.

I visited the various affected areas and the hospitals to-day and I congratulate the Government for their wonderful work in bringing the situation under control in such a short time.—United Press.

### Muslim Relief Committee's Appeal

The Committee of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee has issued the following appeal:—

We the members of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee earnestly appeal to our Muslim and Hindu brethren to assist the authorities in restoring and preserving peace and order in our City.

The deplorable incidents which occurred last night were the result of a common quarrel between gangs of hooligans.

It is the duty of all citizens to ensure that such hooligans are not allowed to disturb the peace and harmony under which we all should live.

We appeal to all in general and to Muslims in particular to give the protection that is due to all citizens living in their respective localities and to report to the authorities all bad characters who are disturbing the peace.

### *RELIEF TO RIOT VICTIMS*

### *Hindoo Samrakshak Mandal's Activities*

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Hon. Secretary, Hindoo Sanrakshan Mandal, writes:—

On account of the recurrence of of the unhappy riots in Bombay, in the evening of Sunday, the 17th instant some workers of the Hindoo Sanrakshan Mandal have started the work of affording relief to persons who have become victims.

Some such workers have since yesterday night, visited the offected areas and hospitals. They visited the J. J. Hospital and the G. T. Hospital, and have taken the photos of the Hindoo dead bodies. The photos are now placed at the office of the Hindoo Sanrakshan Mandal, Albert Building, Top floor Hornby Road, Fort, (Tel. No. 25701). Any enquiry regarding the missing persons may be made at the above address.

PERSONS MISSING

It is arranged to send a batch of workers round to the hospitals and Police Stations, to enquire about persons detained for treatment or placed under arrest, with a view to meet the enquiries of missing persons etc. Following are the persons reported missing:

**Sukhiram Bhagwandas Marwari and Dhanji Bhawanji.**

Any information which is likely to help the tracing of missing persons will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary

### *ARYA SAMAJ HELP TO STRANDED PEOPLE*

Mr. Vijayshanker, Hon. Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bombay, writes:

On hearing the sad news of recent break of communal riots in Bombay, Arya Samaj Volunteer corps were active in rendering service to strangers. Volunteers were sent at 5 p. m. to Bombay Central and Victoria Terminus to warn the passengers about the trouble in Bombay. About fifty families were directed in proper way for safety and two women, who were alone, were led to their homes one in Panjrapole and one in Kumbharvada.

Those desirous of any kind of help should either phone No. 25375 or inform to the Secretary, Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

### *SNOWY EASTER MONDAY IN ENGLAND*

LONDON, April 18.

This is an overcast holiday for millions taking advantage of the Easter recess. Winds from the North Sea have brought snow showers far south to Lincolnshire. Hundreds of thousands, who flocked at London, found the temperature lower than Christmas Day. London visitors formed queues and Westminster Abbey, where the symbols used during the Coronation were for the first time on view. All transport records were broken in London, where officials praised the passengers for tidiness and their care in the disposal of litter. West of South fared the best for weather which was Riviera like. All resorts were crowded, typically Bournemouth, where it is estimated 120,000 thronged the beaches and promenade.—Reuter

### WINDSOR'S APPEAL TO HITLER.

#### Spare Jewish Friends

"The Duke of Windsor has sent a personal appeal to Herr Hitler" writes the J. T. A. in mail week "to release his Jewish friends in Vienna, the two brothers Louis and Eugene Rothschild and Dr. Hanrich Newmann, the ear, nose and throat specialist, who had treated the Duke several times."

### B. B. C. TELEVISE RACE SUCCESSFULLY

LONDON (By Mail).

After the televising of the Head of the River race by the B.B.C. a few days ago a telegram announcing satisfactory vision by an Eastbourne "viewer" was received at Alexandra Palace.

The distance from Alexandra Palace to Eastbourne is fully 70 miles, and is the longest over which clear transmission of an outside television broadcast has been reported.

### *FRANCE IN WAKE OF BRITAIN*

#### *First Step For Italo-French Pact*

ROME, April 18.

M. Blondel, French Charge d'Affaires is seeing Count Ciano tomorrow, as the first step towards the conclusion of an Italo-French agreement similar to the Anglo-Italian agreement.—Reuter.

# Tasks Before Indian Students Abroad

## GREETINGS TO LONDON CONFERENCE

## Ambassadors Of Their Country And Defenders Of Liberty

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Tuesday, April 12.

To-night, Friends House, the headquarters of British Pacifists was crowded with a large gathering of Indian Students who had gathered there to listen to a very thought provoking address, on the Role of the Student in the Modern world which Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the famous scientists, delivered as an inaugural Address in opening the second annual conference of the Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

To-morrow the conference is meeting early in the morning to listen to British politicians, who have been asked by the organisers of the conference to speak on "The New Indian Constitution."

The speeches of Lord Lothian and Mr. David Grenfell, M. P. on this subject will be followed by Mr. R. Palme Dutt, who is expected to put the Indian point of view on the new Indian constitution before his young listeners.

For the conference, there have arrived many messages from various students organisation. from all parts of the world. Even the Chinese Students, in the midst of their fight against Japanese Imperialism, have found time to send a fraternal message to Indian students.

Three of the Education Ministers from the Congress governed provinces have also sent messages welcoming the move of the Indian Students in England in organising themselves. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's message was loudly cheered as was the message received from the Spanish Students.

### Jawahar's Call

Panditji wrote from Almora:

I send my greetings to the Federation of the Indian Students Societies in Great Britain on the occasion of their Second Annual Conference. Many Indian students go to foreign countries for their studies. Of these the largest number goes to Great Britain and therefore it is important that the Indian students in Great Britain should organise themselves and hold together, and prepare themselves not only individually but collectively for the work ahead of them in India. That work is going to be of the most exacting kind requiring clear thought and vision, training, efficiency and perseverance. It is not good enough for us to push along in the old ruts.

Indeed these old ruts are visibly disappearing before our eyes, not only in India but elsewhere also. Vast and intricate problems face us everywhere and the burden of solving them will inevitably lie on the shoulders of the younger generation. How far are the Indian students abroad preparing themselves for shouldering this burden and for answering the questions that the modern world puts to them? It is not good enough to repeat catch words and time-worn phrases in answer to these questions. We have to go deeper if we are to understand the complexities of the situation to-day in India and the world.

We have to develop something of steel in us which will not bend even under the stress of adverse circumstances. We have to prepare ourselves to face unflinchingly any situation and any crisis that might come our way. In this world full of crisis and impending catastrophe, it is the men and women of clear vision, trained minds and strong wills devoted to the cause of freedom and betterment of humanity, who will mould history. India needs such men and women. How many of her people abroad will rise to the occasion, the future will show. I hope that the Conference of the Indian students in Great Britain will help in placing these ideals before our countrymen abroad and in organising them for work in this behalf.

MAINTAIN LIBERAL TRADITION.

Here are some of the other messages Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following message:

"I am glad to have an opportunity of sending a message of goodwill and congratulation to the Indian Students' Federation. In these very early days of its existence my hope is that it will be large enough and tolerant enough to embrace all kinds of thought amongst students to-day. *The greatest danger threatening the world to-day is the prohibition by totalitarian powers of freedom of thought.* I trust that the Indian Students Federation will do its utmost to preserve the liberal tradition.

INDIAN STUDENTS' HOPE.

I. Godiwala, General Secretatry, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, writes:—

"The news of the Conference of the Indian Students in England is quite thrilling as it is coming at a time when all eyes are turned to Whitehall.

At this time when the world situation is changing day after day, it is very necessary to look out for the right lead.

We in India are attempting to organise the students and have sunk all the petty differences. With the united student organisations in this country, we hope to march with renewed strength for liberty and progress.

We are sure that the Conference of Indian students in Great Britain will give the correct guidance to the students of this country.

We wish the Conference all success

FOSTER THE NEW SPIRIT.

The Hon. Mr. R. S. Shukla Minister for Education, Central Provinces and Berar, has sent the following message:—

"Please accept my hearty felicitations upon the successful completion of the first year of your Federation. There was a time when we in India used to be afraid of the denationalisation of our students studying in British Universities. Of late a new spirit has begun to pervade them and I have no doubt that your Federation will foster this spirit. That your Federation should grow from strength to strength and that it may help our students to return to India prepared to fight the battle of their country's independence is my earnest prayer."

THEIR MISSION AND PRIVILEGE.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, in his greetings says:—

"I am delighted to learn that the Indian students in Great Britain are holding a Conference.

I have always felt that Indian students in foreign countries are charged with a great mission. They have to convey to the world outside all that is best in Indian thought and culture and it is also their duty to bring back to their own country all that is best in the world outside and place it at the service of their people.

We are in the midst of a unique revolution—unprecedented in the annals of history. Under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, India is making the greatest experiment in the history of the human race and on its success depend to a great extent the fortunes not only of the people of India, but of the world. What part are the Indian students going to play in this great experiment? Will they be able to appreciate its significance? Indians have now awakened from their long slumber. It will be your privilege to lead them to freedom and happiness."

AMBASSADORS OF INDIA.

The Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, Minister of Education, Government of Madras, writes:—

"I feel certain that with such men as Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, Lord Lothian and Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., and R. Palme Dutt, you are beginning your Conference under excellent auspices. The discussion among you afterwards will help to clear many problems which confront the Indian students in Great Britain. I have felt for a long time that an organisation like yours is a great necessity, but I hope your Federation will not forget the fact that you are in Great Britain as Ambassadors of your country. So, whatever you may do, must always be done as to bring credit and renown to our country. I wish your Annual Conference every success and I feel that it is unnecessary to say this on this occasion because you have organised your Conference in a way that is sure to bring success."

CARRY ON THE GOOD WORK.

The Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, has sent the following:—

"I have great pleasure in sending a message to wish success to the Second Annual Conference of Indian Students in Great Britain. It appears that the Federation, though of recent origin, has been doing a lot of work to further the interests of Indian Students abroad. I hope it will not swerve from its original object and will go on doing the good work it has started for many a year to come.

DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY.

The World Student Association, Paris, has sent the following greetings:—

'The World Student Association sends its heartiest greetings to the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain and N. Ireland on the occasion of the Second Annual Conference.

During the past year, the Federation has done admirable work in grouping together the Indian Students in Great Britain in defence of their vital interests and for the advancement of culture, liberty and peace, and in bringing them into contact with students throughout the world who are working for these ends. Students in all parts of the world know and admire the vitality and strength of the great student movement in India, and find in your Federation its worthy ambassadors in Great Britain.

At the present time, when liberty and peace are assailed in many parts of the world, when students in many countries, and particularly in China and in Spain, are fighting courageously in defence of their freedom placing their cultural and technical attainments at the service of their people, the Indian students have also an important part to play. And by the sympathy they have shown and the practical aid they are giving to the students of China and Spain through the Spain, India Aid Committee and the China India Committee, they are making an important contribution to the defence of liberty, culture and peace.

We are confident that your Second Annual Conference will mark a further step in the history of your Federation by uniting more closely than ever the Indian students of Great Britain and by strengthening still further their co-operation in the international student movement."

GREETINGS FROM WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS.

Betty Shields-Collins, International Secretary, World Youth Congress Movement, Geneva, has sent the following:—

"I had the privilege of being present at the first Conference of Indian Students and I have always taken special interest in India and her problems. May I take this opportunity of sending my very best wishes for the success of your Conference.

You will remember that the First World Youth Congress, at which were present a full British Delegation of fifty people, accepted the following report on the Colonial question:

"The Committee condemns the exploitation of one people by another and affirms the right of all peoples to self-determination." So long as the colonial system remains, the colonial powers must develop those territories and encourage the political, economic, social and intellectual emancipation of the colonial peoples. . ."

In all its activities the World Youth Congress movement has adhered to these principles, and I hope that the friendly collaboration that has existed between your Federation and ourselves will long continue: I hope, too, that India will be fully and strongly represented at the Second World Youth Congress to be held in the United States this summer, so that the youth of India may continue to show their desire to work with other nations for the maintenance of peace and the establishment of social justice."

## *WHAT THE FEDERATION CAN DO*

### *General Secretary's Report*

Mr. S. M. Kumaramangalam, General Secretary, of the Federation on the course of his report to the confidence says:—

Last year we held our first Conference and out of it was born the Federation, though only four organisations were originally in it. But to-day almost all the Indian Student organisations in England are in the Federation and representatives from most Universities are here with us. But it is no use recounting how many members we have; often during the past year I have heard the criticism that the Federation is a mere paper organisation; that it neither does any work nor is there any work for it to do; that it merely exists to meet sometimes and pass wordy resolutions. And frankly one has to face up to this criticism and admit that our work during the past year has not been as much as it could be. But equally frankly we can claim to have done something. In a world which seems to be falling in ruins around us, where the ghosts of all the past horrors spring up at every moment, we are attempting to build something which will be of value to our fellow-students both in India and in other countries.

TASK OF THE FEDERATION.

Perhaps it would be best for me to start by considering what the Federation ought to do; what is the role of the Federation in regard to the lives of Indian students in this country. As I see it, it falls under two heads: firstly, to endeavour to help all Indian students who come to England to study by providing them with opportunities to make the best use of their time here and by endeavouring to make their stay as comfortable and enjoyable as possible, secondly, to attempt to counteract the lies spread about our country and our countrymen in England.

Owing chiefly to our lack of solid organisation, we may find difficulty in securing commission into many of the British universities. We occasionally find ourselves the object of victimisation, and of inconveniences from which we need not suffer but for our lack of a common consciousness.

It is obviously necessary for the Federation to help Indian students on their arrival in England. Some sort of central apparatus, perhaps in conjunction with a Tourist Agency, ought to be established which has lists of lodgings in the different towns and is alive enough to know where waste of money and trouble can be avoided. I feel that we ought to consider this seriously. Most Indian students, on arriving in London, are rather lost. What help we give can only be very welcome. This Bureau can also help in obtaining speakers for the various organisations in the Federation.

NEED FOR MORE CONTACT.

There should be, also, much more contact between the various societies in the Federation. Those in Oxford and Cambridge are, I believe, the only ones which have any real contact with each other and we have learned a certain amount from each other with regard to the activities that we undertake. It should be possible for some sort of regional contact: Manchester and Liverpool; Edinburgh and Glasgow; London and Oxford. Joint debates, socials and so on.

Lastly, on the social side, I think it would be filling in a gap in our life here if we could organise a study-social-conference in the summer. This might extend over a week and would consist of lectures every morning on various topics and various sporting activities in the afternoon; in the evenings dances and plays. And this would enable us to meet people from other Universities and also to hear eminent men on their subjects.

TO EXPOSE LIES ABOUT INDIA.

The other side of the Federation's activities is in connection with our own country. The abysmal ignorance about India that one meets here in England is well-known to all. It would be useful in counteracting this if the Federation could have panels of speakers for various localities so that English political, social and religious organisations can easily find speakers on India. Also, with regard to debates; In your University you must have come across debating teams from other countries; these debating teams have a list of subjects from which the Unions here choose one. A debating team of Indians could easily have a list of subjects which would be of the greatest use in helping to bring a certain amount of truth about India into these prehistoric universities.

And lastly the Federation can arrange information conferences with the co-operation of student organisations in this country, conferences to provide information about India, to the delegates.

I have now outlined some of the things that the Federation can do. I do not want to go into them in further detail but I hope that in the discussion we shall be able to decide definitely on some of these issues.

## *POLITICALS ON HUNGER STRIKE*

### *Protest Against Placing Them In Division II*

DACCA, April 18.

Bhutanath Manna and Surendranath Nag, convicts in the Daspur Informer Murder Case, have been on hunger-strike in the Dacca Jail for the last 23 and 21 days respectively as a protest against not being placed in Division II.

Requested by Mr. James George, District Magistrate, Mr. Manoranjan Banerjee, M. L. A. and Mr. Amulyaratan Guha, a non-official jail visitor, saw him yesterday noon and then went straight to the jail where they tried to persuade the prisoners to abandon the strike, laying special stress on Gandhiji's recent statement.

Subsequently they held discussions with the Jail Superintendent as to how the prisoners could be made to abandon the strike.

They are again seeing them to-day.—United Press.

Mr. B. M. Staig, I.C.S., has been nominated to be a member of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.

## *WHY HE SLAPPED CONSERVATIVE M. P.*

(Continued from Page 6).

KATHARINE ATHOLL, NORMAN ANGELL, IDA HALL, PHILIP JORDAN, LISTOWEL, MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE, VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER.

London, April 7.

**Italy's Difficulties in Abyssinia.**

The Italian conquest of Abyssinia appears to be getting more and more difficult. Entire regions have reverted to Abyssinian control. In Addis Ababa there are hardly any of the Abyssinian ruling class left, but only the "gouragie" or coolie class.

The Gallas, who refused to fight on the side of the Amharas in the war with Italy, are now joining the insurrectionary movement. The movement is also being joined by Tigreans, with whom Eritreans in Italian service are fraternising. (Tigreans and Eritreans are kindred tribes). There is great insecurity everywhere and casualties are frequent.

**New York's World Fair.**

New York's exhibition in 1939 is to excel Chicago's and (according to the official brochure received here) "will have a profound effect on life in every nation for many years to come." The United States is in the middle of a bad trade "recession" which some American authorities say will be worse than the last, but all that does not mean that New York's great effort is unlikely to succeed. In 1932, when I was in Chicago, the Chicago Exhibition was being prepared although the financial crisis was terrible. The exhibition opened in 1933, was carried on to the next year, and ended as a success with guarantors all paid and a surplus. On the other hand the Philadelphia Exhibition just before the slump was a failure.

The New York Exhibition, like the Chicago one, is on ground reclaimed from the water, destined to be when the exhibition is over and cleared a public park. Fifty-nine nations are participating and thirty-three of them will have separate exhibits. Great Britain has taken 100,000 square feet on which to erect its building and 40,000 square feet in the Hall of Nations. France is spending £200,000 on its section and Italy much the same. Germany is not mentioned, but Russia is taking more space than this country.

**Status of Women.**

GENEVA, April 10.

A round-table discussion between the League committee of experts on the status of women and representatives of women's international organisations was held here.

Professor Gutteridge (Great Britain), chairman of the League committee, explained that under its mandate from the Assembly the committee was bound to take an objective view of its task, which was to describe the law as it was, not as it ought to be. Conclusions to be drawn from the survey, which would give a complete picture of the position of women in different walks of life in various countries, would be left to other bodies.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby (International Federation of Business and Professional Women), among others, said that enormous interest had been roused in many countries in the committee's proceedings.

Miss D. Evans (Equal Rights International) asked that an interim report be made on "Public law—the franchise" to the 1938 Assembly, but the committee explained that the survey would have to be published as a whole in order not to detract from its scientific aspect.

**Persecution of Austrian Jews.**

An appeal on behalf of Austrian Jews is issued in the Jewish press by the British section of the Council for German Jewry. The appeal is signed by Lord Reading, Lord Samuel, Lord Bearsted, and Mr. Simon Marks.

The persecution of the Jews in Austria, of whom there are 200,000, is likely to be even more ruthless than in Germany, as the appeal points out, since the Nazis have had five years in which to increase the efficiency of the machinery of oppression. Between 1933 and 1935 the Central British Fund for German Jewry collected £500,000. In 1936 a new body, the Council for German Jewry, was formed under the presidency of Sir Herbert Samuel (as he then was) and collected £780,000. There was no appeal last year, so that in four years British Jewry raised a sum of well over £1,250,000 for the assistance of the Jews of Germany. The appeal opens with a subscription list of over £80,000.

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## *Send Off To L. P. Acharya*

(From A Correspondent)

Ahmedabad. By Mail.

In the course of his reply at the send off party given to him on the occasion of his promotion from the Branch Secretaryship at Ahmedabad to Organising Officer of East and West Insurance Co. at Bombay, Mr. L. P. Acharya said:—

Being in close proximity and a part and parcel of the Head Office, I am sure I will be able to do more service to you than as a Branch Secretary—I therefore sincerely hope, may I prey to you to lend me and to the Company the same valuable co-operation as you have been rendering till now.

# Jamnadas Raises Bogey Of "Religion In Danger"

(Continued from page 12.)

forces of reaction to be worked against us even as the Montford Reforms were worked against us owing to the policy of the boycott of Legislatures.

We do not believe that the Congress will act differently; our task at present therefore is to continue to point out the evil features of the Federation and try to secure changes which will make the Federal Scheme more consonant with democracy.

We are charged with being Hindu communalists under the cloak of nationalism. We repudiate this charge; we invite our critics to point out one single occasion when we have stood for anything except the purest nationalism.

What we cannot understand and must deplore is the systematic attempt of Mr. Jinnah to treat the Hindus as political helots. Mr. Jinnah's grievance seems to be that the Hindus should at all exist in India. Our number is our crime. Mr. Jinnah has carried his hymn of hate against Hindus to such lengths that he objects to the very presence of Hindu influence in our public affairs. In this attitude of Mr. Jinnah he has received every encouragement from the Congress.

I doubt seriously whether in the worst days of Muslim rule, Hindu culture, Hindu religion and the very existence of the Hindu community were more menaced than they are now.

The practice of Hindu religion, the observance of our ceremonies, the sanctity of our temples and the honour of our women are daily and hourly threatened with violation by force or fraud. The latest news from Hyderabad confirms our worst apprehensions. The Congress will pass strong condemnations of Mysore and Bikaner but it will freeze in fear before Hyderabad and Bhopal. The so-called communal riots are nothing but aggressive actions of the Muslims in 90 cases out of 100, and even when all the aggression is on one side, the events are described as communal riots.

The two recent cases in C. P. and N. W. F. Provinces have their own lesson to teach. The C. P. case is now before us for more than a month. A Mahar girl of 13 years was raped by ruffians; they were prosecuted and convicted; the highest Court in that Province upheld the conviction. One of the accused was a highly educated man and was reported to be a member of the Indian Educational Service.

The Muslim Law Member of the C. P. Government quietly released this ruffian before the sentence was completely served. This step was taken by the Hon. Mr. Shareef without consulting his colleagues or even the Prime Minister. When public indignation rose to fever height and the scandal could no longer be concealed the Nagpur Government have produced a bogus resignation from Mr. Shareef which is not intended to be accepted. Evidently the solidarity of the Cabinet is to be maintained by hushing up the whole affair.

The Congress Working Committee which is supposed to be the shadow cabinet is covering itself with ridicule and disgust by delaying to pronounce judgment on this affair.

I seriously ask the Congress Party to lay their hands on their heart and consider whether they are not falling from highest standard of public morality. I also ask the C. P. Ministers to consider what would have been their feeling if in place of the Mahar girl the victim of the rape was their own sister or daughter? Why should the innocent body of a child of thirteen be defiled and the culprit allowed to escape simply the victim was a poor Mahar girl? Are they going to stick to Office in such dishonour and disgrace?

The North Western Frontier incident is similar to the C. P. one. After the man who raped the girl had been released he was reinstated in his job, and all the arrears of his pay while he was in jail were paid to him.

No words can express with any degree of adequacy the horror and the shame of these incidents and the Congress party is still maintaining an attitude of the ostrich in this regard.

The action of the Punjab Cabinet in the matter of the Shahidgunj affairs is a lesson to the Congress Ministry. The Muslim Prime Minister there is meeting with a full sense of responsibility the Shahidganj Satyagraha which has been undertaken by the Muslims of that Province. He deals with them according to law and refuses to budge an inch from his ministerial responsibilities. Will the Working Committee profit by the example of the Punjab Cabinet?

The Congress Ministry is now in harness and has settled down to work the reforms. There is no indication anywhere that, it is out either to wreck the Act or even to combat it. For all practical purposes it seems to be fully satisfied with the Act as it is.

Such opportunities as the Act offers for doing public good it is slow to grasp and it shows every sign of impatience if anybody points out the great contrast between its professions and practice. It has developed several other characteristics which can do no good to the Province.

With a comfortable majority behind and the heterogeneous opposition in front of it is able to carry through whatever it decides upon. This in itself is very demoralising to any Government and it is beginning to betray a lack of responsibility and the tendency of riding rough shod over the most reasonable proposals from the opposition benches. It speaks the language of the bureaucracy. Its followers are so thoroughly muzzled that there is growing discontent among them.

The cleavages among the motley crowd that sit on the Government Benches are clear to the most superficial observer, but the malcontents are kept down by their own election pledges and the fear of the Congress High Command.

There are among Congress Benches capitalists, landlords, liquor contractors and so on. In fact it is a motely crowd but the weakness of the Opposition is for the time being their strength.

Referring to the Congress Ministry Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: —

The Ministers are a good team; the Prime Minister is the right man in the right place but their grip on the administrative machine is still feeble. Their attitude towards the Opposition is one of callous indifference and even of scorn. They alternately try to bully and bamboozle us but they are almost always exposed although on the show of hands they are always in the right.

In the Speaker they have got a capable gentleman of gentle manners but he is too good a Congressman.

When the present Session started they had nothing ready for the Assembly except the Budget. They framed their Bills while the Session was going on. We do not know to-day what will be thrown at us to-morrow.

After a spasm of idleness there is a spurt of activity and then Government force the pace without any regard to the rights of the Opposition to have sufficient time to study the measures they are called upon to pass. Things are done in a haphazard and slipshod manner, and quality is sacrificed to quantity.

No large measures of economic reform have still been placed before us and the election promises of the Congress for all practical purposes are placed on the shelf. And the ministry is getting on because there is no better to replace it and because the unsuspecting public accept the Government at its face value.

The most important event of the year outside the Legislature has been the opening of the Bhonsala Military School at Nasik. We send our hearty congratulations to the generous donor whose munificence made the establishment of the school possible. We also congratulate Dr. B. S. Moonje for his ceaseless activity in this behalf and we wish the institution all success. It is a land mark in preparing the country for self defence. Another need is the relaxation of the strictness of the Arms Act which has emasculated the people and prevented them protecting themselves against wild beasts and wilder human beings.

## JAPAN WILL NOT DEAL WITH KUOMINTANG

### Consul-General Denies Reuter's Report

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In regard to the British mediation between Japan and China, the Japanese Consul General at Calcutta has received a telegram from Tokyo that the Spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office announced on April 13 as follows:—

"The Reuter and Tass News Agencies have of late been circulating the reports alleging that the Japanese Government have requested the British Government to mediate between Japan and China, adding a remark as a reason that leading circles in Japan, being lately apprehensive with regard to the situation, have come seriously to entertain the hopes for the cessation of hostilities.

"As it was officially declared at the beginning of this year, it is the policy of the Japanese Government that the Japanese Government will not deal with the Kuomintang Government but will look forward to the establishment and growth of the new Chinese regime, harmonious co-ordination with which can really be counted upon, thereby assisting in the establishment of rejuvenated China.

Now both the Provisional Government at Peking and the Renovation Government at Nanking are making healthy progress, and furthermore that work of establishing rejuvenated China as desired by Japan is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily. Why then should there be any necessity on the part of Japan to ask for any third Power's mediation between Japan and China?

"The reports spread by the Reuter and Tass Agencies are understood to be nothing more than balon d'essai flown by those who harbour some ulterior purposes".—United Press.

## JEWS TO THE RESCUE

### Arab Family Saved From Fire

JERUSALEM March 31. (By Mail).

An Arab family, consisting of father, mother and infant, was rescued from death last night by five Jewish ghaffirs at Migdal Zedek quarries. Armed Arabs entered the village of Mejdal Yaba near the quarries and set on fire the house of Yussef Shayit who had refused to pay them blackmail. The family was locked in the burning house and Arab neighbours were afraid to come to their help. The ghaffirs, hearing the screams, arrived and repulsed the 20 finendish attackers and rescued the half-burned victims alive. The village has now asked the authorities to include it within the sphere of Jewish defence.

## *B. N. R. Labour Union's Secretary Interviews Subhas*

KHARGPUR, April 14.

The General Secretary of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union interviewed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, at Khargpur Station this afternoon on his way to Midnapore.

The Congress President enquired of him about the threatened stay-in strike in the workshops. The General Secretary informed him that the Union had intervened and averted the proposed strike by assuring the workers that the dispute over short-time in shops would be referred to Col. Wagstaff (appointed by the Railway Board to act as Conciliation officer) and that their outstanding grievances during the last strike would be redressed.

The Congress President said that he had met Mr. Kalappa, the President of the Union, at Nagpur and had spoken to him upon the subject.—A.P.


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# A Separate Karnatak Province

(Continued from Page 6.)

Dharwar and (4) North Kanara, and four others from Madras Presidency, viz., (1) South Kanara, (2) Bellary, (3) Coorg and (4) Nilgiris, be made into a separate Karnatak Province.

The total revenue from Central and Provincial heads of these eight Districts would be approximately in the neighbourhood of 26 millions. The total expenditure both on account of Central and Provincial heads is roughly 21 millions. It is, therefore, clear that there is a balance of nearly five millions which can be made to stand the luxury of Provincial Administration. This is the position as it stands to-day. I have not taken into computation the enormous potentialities of future development. It should be known that this is going to be a Province in which nature has been extremely bounteous. There are big rivers such as the Krishna, Tungabhadra and Ghataprabha amongst many others. The future Karnatak may easily build a number of Canals from these rivers. There are huge forests. They are all unexploited and scientific exploration of these forests might bring very substantial revenue to the future Karnatak. There are again gold, iron and manganese ores, which can be worked to the enormous benefit of future Karnatak. She will have long coast-line of nearly 200 miles and there is any amount of scope for building its future trade and commerce, there being no dearth of natural harbours. Over and above all this, the black soil of Karnatak is noted for its fertility. She already produces cotton which in strength and staple beats any other cotton grown elsewhere in India. Thus, it is clear that her future is very bright and rosy. It is not that it is not known to us that the modern State has to run a number of institutions, and that the democratic adjuncts and trappings such as Governor, Secretariat and the staff are going to be a bit costly but they are not going to be so costly in future. It is hoped that our future Governors and Secretaries and all the rest of them are going to be purely Indians. An English Governor may cost us tremendous amount and so also English Officers. But when these will be displaced by Indians, the cost is going to be considerably less. The Congress Ministries have already set an excellent example that even a Minister's pay shall not be more than Rs. 500, a month and if this standard becomes typical of India, as we hope it will, there is no reason to be nervous, about the cost of the luxury of Provincial administration. As matters stand, Provincial administration is undoubtedly worse than a luxury since no attempt has ever been made to bring it in'o line with the average income of an Indian.

### *Better Service*

It is urged by certain critics that the only justification of disturbance of the existing condition is promise of better service to seceders. This dictum has our full concurrence and if we want Karnatak Unification at all, we want it only for the purpose of obtaining better service to her people. It should be known that the Kannada Districts whether in Bombay Presidency or Madras Presidency lie at the tail. Being tails to these Presidencies, the Kanarese-speaking population either here or there, has enormously suffered economically and culturally. I would here give two glaring examples of utter neglect of our four Districts in the Bombay Presidency. One is that no attempt whatsoever has been made to harness the sources of rivers to the service of the people therein. The second glaring example of neglect is found to lie in the field of education. The treatment meted out is so glaringly inadequate that it would make anybody's blood boil. When an Arts College was given to Dharwar, the then Government of Bombay most arbitrarily imposed the condition of collection of 2 lacs by the people before Bombay Karnatak was considered eligible to have a College. I do not think that anywhere on the face of the earth, Government have ever imposed such a silly and stupid condition for providing educational facilities. We have no medical school nor have we an agricultural college. No engineering college even. What more glaring examples could be quoted in proof of step-motherly attitude adopted towards us by Bombay Government? Let the critics of Karnatak separation closely scrutinise the items of expenditure of the whole period prior to the regime of the Congress Ministry and I am sure, if he does that, he will take up cudgels on our behalf.

Anxiety is expressed about the fate of the Kannadigas in Mysore and Hyderabad States. They obviously wish that they should also be roped in. If they could help us to do that, Karnatak would ever be grateful to them. The critics know as well as we do, that it is utterly impossible to do anything so far as the States are concerned. We would any day welcome the union of Kannadigas from those two States with us. We constantly pray for it. But who is going to play the part of Hitler to bring about "Anschluss" without shedding a drop of blood? British Parliament could play that role but we know for certain that it is extremely reluctant to play that part. If the States have not shown any radical change in the character of their administration, it is because the ring-master, viz., the British Parliament, has remained deliberately reluctant to whip them. If some critics do not like small slices, shall we know their opinion about some of these extremely small States such as Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Sangli, who are as much independent as Mysore or Baroda. We Indians very much wish that it is not at all worthwhile to divide India into small slices like Mudhol Jamkhandi States, etc. If we only get adequate help from Government of India and British Parliament, we can show that India's map could be made beautiful and charming.

## HATE CANNOT END HATRED

Buddha said: "Hatred is never ended by hatred but by love," and a misunderstanding is never ended by an argument but by tact, diplomacy, conciliation, and a sympathetic desire to see the other person's viewpoint.—News Review.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Indians In South Africa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Cape Town Agreement of about eleven years ago, while not definitely promising the franchise, implied that when the Indian conforms to Western standards of life, he should be received into the Political fold on an Educational or Property qualifications. The Natal Indian is justified in view of his position, Social, Commercial and Industrial in asking for a qualified representation now. In addition, he is connected with one of the oldest civilisations of the World; his claim is stronger than that of the Bantu, for he has reached a higher standard of Culture and mode of living, and his claim, therefore, was equal to, if not greater than that of the coloured (Another race in South Africa). The Indian formed a minority of the population, and there was no fear that his admittance to the franchise would disturb the present position, whereby the European population would be politically supreme.

Although a Union citizen, the Indian is denied freedom of action which is due to the citizens of a State. He cannot reside where he pleases in the Union, but, is segregated into Provinces and chained like a dog to his Provincial kennel. Apart from the injustice, these Provincial barriers denied the Indian an outlet for natural expansion within the Union, and aggravated the problem in Natal.

Owing to the prejudices which have arisen with regard to the India, many privileges have been denied to him. This includes certain trading rights and the denial of a right of appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of applications for new licences. The Municipalities have the right to reject any licencing applications without assigning sufficient reasons for the rejections. This has been a serious handicap to the Indian Merchants as there are no other facilities provided for them. They will not be accepted in any responsible positions in Government departments or any other Institutions but where education is unnecessary, and where there are very lowly paid jobs. What profession are these people to undertake then?

There are certain facilities granted to Indians by law to enter professions such as Legal, Medical and Teaching professions. This equal treatment was due probably to considerations from Overseas, and on the whole, the Indians have carried out the best traditions of these professions. No Indian is, however, permitted to practice as an Accountant or an Auditor. Even in the above professions, they were considerably handicapped in South Africa as there exist no Institution for the training of Indians to qualify for Law and Medicine, and the Universities, largely subsidised by the Government had refused entrance to Indians. In the whole of the Union, there is only one secondary College for the Indians—the Sastri College in Durban.

The Teaching profession there is a very lowly paid one. If one were to compare the Salary of the European to that of the Indian, one will be surprised to find that the former's salary is twice as much or more than the Indian's. Furthermore, no Indian Medical Practitioner is employed in Government Hospitals, and no Indian Lawyer is admitted into Government Service as a Prosecutor. Their only option is to remain in private service, and live upon the income derived therefrom.

If action was to be taken to improve the lot of the Indians, many have opined that it must be done in two ways. Either to have the repressive legislation removed from the Statute Book—necessitating of course, action in advance of public opinion—or to grant the Franchise to those who could prove that they have obtained the standard set in the Cape Town Agreement.

The Indian problem is complicated by petty dissensions existing among the Indians (there being two rival Political organisations in South Africa, namely. The South African Indian Congress, and the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association).

The Indian Agency in South Africa has not proved of much benefit to the Indian Community there. Mr. Manilal M. Gandhi (the son of the Mahatma) Editor of the "Indian Opinion," a Natal Weekly had predicted this at its very commencement, but he was not listened to. To-day his words are remembered by many. The Indian Government has put in the Agent to see that the "Agreement" aforementioned is set to work, but instead, more Anti-Asiatic Legislations are being introduced. Is it not time for the Indian Government to ask for the working of the Agreement?—Yours, etc.

GIRDHARLAL KANJI PADIA.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

### Communal Riots

V. S. MUDVEDKAR observes that the various provincial Governments ought to take more vigorous steps to stamp out communal riots and that hooligans ought to be treated summarily and drastically.

### Havero Trading Company

K. K. NAYAR (referring to the recent canard) testifies from his personal experience to the courtesy and politeness with which Indian clients are treated by the staff of the company.

### Bhils In Khandesh

D. M. DAVIDSON draws the attention of the authorities to the very backward state of the Bhils in the Shahada Taluka of West Khandesh and also to the lack of proper communications in the area which is hindering the work of rural uplift.

### Rent Enquiry Committee

V. B. SHASTRI welcomes the appointment of the Rent Enquiry Committee by the Government of Bombay and hoped that it will succeed in giving relief to the tenants.

### Hindus In Hyderabad

"K. P." protests against the various disabilities, such as inadequate representation in the services, restraint on religious gatherings and absence of the civil liberties, from which the Hindu subjects of Hyderabad State are suffering.

### Co-Education

P. S. PALEKAR observes that it must be our endeavour to reform any inconsistencies that may lie in the present system of co-education rather than encourage the tendency to establish separate institutions for women

### Welfare Society Grievance

"X. Y. Z." criticises the working of the Labour Welfare Society in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. Applications for loans are, he alleges, not treated on their merits and the grievances of the members are not attended to. The correspondent, therefore, appeals to the authorities to rectify matters

## India Looks At America

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ten years ago, most of us under-graduates could combine an ardent admiration for Jefferson, Lincoln, Whitman, Emerson and Wilson with that for Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford. They all seemed to be the makers of America and it was nothing odd or unnatural to mix them up. Freedom and Plenty were America's special fascination to us and, if the men of letters and politics roused us with the spirit of freedom, the trust-men showed us the way to a world of plenty.

Ford and his like had given a motor-car to every fifth American. Beginning as humble mechanists or accountants, they had piled up ten-figure fortunes. People's prosperity and personal fortune went so admirably together and, when we measured up Ford and Rockefeller with these two yardsticks, our hearts leapt up in joy. America seemed at last to solve the problem. Jefferson had set up the individual in his own sacred rights against the tyranny of all government. Lincoln had made democracy classic. Whitman and Emerson had sung of the virgin vigour of a daring spirit. Rockefeller and Ford were now providing every American with enough income to give him a life of material luxury and spiritual excellence and, if incidentally they turned out into billionaires, it only added a glow to our thoughts.

Ten vital years separate us from these thoughts. These years pricked the balloon of American prosperity and showed that a world of plenty is as far removed from the capitalist system in the United States as anywhere else. The figures of unemployed mounted, there was a big gap between the capacity and actual volume of production, the living standard of large masses fell and Rockefeller and Ford got debunked. Incidentally, the fact of every fifth American owning an automobile was placed in the larger perspective, we got to know that the automobile was for most households a substitute desire for the bath-room or the flush system. Meanwhile we passed through times of heroic action in our own country. The Indian people rose against an imperialist Commission that was to draft their Constitution and broke laws over a period of three years to gain their country's freedom. This New Spirit had its roots in intelligent and conscious mass action.

Upton Sinclair was now the knot between America and India. He told us with vigour that the billionaire drillers of oil and fabricants of automobiles are some of them good, but most of them not so, and on the whole, the entire system is positively harmful to the growth of a free and prosperous community. In their place millions of workers have arisen who, with the cry of Freedom, Bread, Peace on their lips, are striking out against the trust and cartel owners and for the world of liberty and plenty. We found Upton Sinclair the American counterpart of our own sense of freedom and also how to realise it, the way of mass action. He is still, to my knowledge the most popular and lovable American among the three million of my English-knowing countrymen. There are some who like Babbitt Lewis, because he has won the Nobel prize, Theodore Dreiser, because he has an unrivalled raw vigour of style and the Nation, New Republic, New Masses, whenever we can get these.

More American names we like come to my mind; Norman Thomas, Lewis of the C.I.O., C. Garrison Villard, Earl Browder, Tom Nooney, Roger Baldwin. It is true that these names are significant only to a very small number of our people, but it is they who decide on matters of inter-relations between nations and peoples. Tom Mooney suggests to us the unbroken victim of financiers' justice, and Roger Baldwin endears us to the America that fights for the citizen's civil rights against public and private gunmen. Norman Thomas and Earl Browder may be continually fighting with each other, but in our saner moments, we see behind them the unity of the idea of world citizenship and equality among individuals and nations. Lewis is to us the embodiment of American tempo in a good cause. It is of course his achievement that we cherish of liberating American labour from the straitjacket of craft and company unionism, but more so do we admire the rapidity of his success, the four-million membership in two years' time. We hope Villard will take up the work of Sunderland.

I read in my foreign mail that La Guardia has won the New York mayoralty against Tammany Hall. This has pleased me very much and I am sure that none of my countrymen, who has taken an interest in this election, will feel any differently. This is the victory of progressive democracy against garb and corruption. Simultaneously, I read that the Committee of Industrial Organisation has lost on its own ticket by 5 to 3 in Detroit. This is no doubt very good showing, but we ask ourselves as to how soon labour and farmer and middle classes will cement a joint front to combat finance-power. Is it not great that men in India and in America should be actuated with the same anxious wishes and ask themselves the same anxious question?

At no time in history have nations as nations understood each other. Select spokesmen have come forward who have attempted the task of international diplomacy of mutual understanding and culture. These spokesmen are no abstractions, they belong to a definite class. A definite body of opinion as distinct from the abstraction of the nation as a whole. Norman Thomas, Lewis, Villard, Earl Browder, Tom Mooney, Roger Baldwin, Upton Sinclair are progressive America's spokesmen to progressive India. Progressive India desires a world of freedom and plenty. She knows that this world is incompatible with the existing political and economic system, British rule, Indian princedom, big landlordism, uncurbed capitalism and so has decided, through the Indian National Congress, not only to put an end to British rule but also to change in a revolutionary way the existing economic structure. Progressive America also desires a world of freedom and plenty. Her spokesmen tell us that she knows that this world is incompatible with the greed of finance-corporations, the law of Scotsboro, the share-cropping of Alabama, the war-measures of Hearst. There are scores of millions behind progressive India and tens of millions behind progressive America. They look at each other with faith and hope in a just and peaceful future.

It is a long journey that America and India have done during the last ten years. If I left out President Roosevelt, I have done so advisedly. Roosevelt is trying the experiment of saving capitalism from itself. Whatever he may mean by that, his success or failure will not be primarily in himself. Roosevelt's importance in either case will hang upon his association or otherwise with the America that is Progress.—Yours, etc.,

RAMMANOHAR LOHIA.

Allahabad,

## Leakage Of Sindhi Examination Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The rumours that there was a leakage in the Sindhi paper of the last Matric examination appears to be well-founded. The Karachi Press emphasises the fact that the leakage occurred several days before the examination. Who is responsible for this leakage, is chiefly the concern of the University authorities. The leakage has undoubtedly occurred at Karachi. I do not think that it occurred at Hyderabad.

The parents of the students and the examiners are hard put to it as to what the result will be, if the rumour is correct. The students who must have taken advantage of the leakage can hardly be 5 to 10 per cent. The rest of them had not the slightest notion. The fear on their part is that there might be re-examination. There have been in all about 1800 students, coming from all parts of Sind, who appeared at the two centres. They must have already undergone heavy expense on their journey and their board and lodging apart the mental worry. It must have already cost the University a good deal to pay to the paper-setters and moderators, and to conduct the examination.

For the benefit derived through the alleged leakage by a very small percentage of the students, it will be hardly justifiable or reasonable to order fresh examination which is bound to cause heavy expense to the student world whose parents will have ultimately to bear the whole trouble. There has been no instance in Sind when such a thing has occurred. It is the earnest hope of all in Sind, therefore, that there will be no fresh re-examination.

2. The Persian paper set was a difficult one. There is a general outcry about it. It is being ventilated through the Press already. But because there has been a leakage in Sindhi paper and a few have had the advantage of it, it will not behove the examiners to be very strict in assessing the Sindhi papers, and thereby unjustly victimise the larger majority who had no idea of the leakage and so could not have taken any advantage of it.

After all Sindhi is a very minor subject. The percentage of passes in the past year has been about 30 to 90. Sindhi is the mother tongue, and, what if, 5 per cent. more pass because of the leakage? We hope the examiners will condone this lapse on the part of the student-world and thus earn their blessings.—Wours, etc.,

HASHMATRAI K. MIRCHANDANI.

## Hyderabad State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We want our Sadar-i-azam Bahadur to take the problems of Hyderabad in his hand and tackle the same with tact. I mean to say he must take both into consideration, external and internal matters—but he should devote greater attention to the external affairs.

Sir Akbar must understand that Hyderabad is not ready to join such a scheme where its political and economic status will be lowered. A year has already passed since Sir Akbar was elevated to the Prime Ministership—but what steps he has taken with regard to these matters we cannot say; it is best if he pronounce his policy. It is my firm belief that Hyderabad can never make any definite advance unless internal autonomy is secured. For this the Nizam must have sovereign powers—so much about external affairs.

Now some suggestions to Sir Akbar regarding domestic problems:—

(a) First he should stop the practice of taking foreigners, specially Europeans in the Government Service, as this policy is breeding a sort of inferiority complex among sons of the soil, and, moreover, it is financially unsound.

(b) Economy is the slogan of every Government; so also we must try our best to reduce the cost of administration which is unconscionably high.

(c) Industrially Hyderabad is very backward; so we must start large scale industries to give bread to our unemployed people.

(d) Hyderabad Government should take in hand the work of rural uplift and come to settlement with the Government of India concerning the Tungabhadra Project for relieving the agricultural population from famine.

Last, but not the least, wipe out communalism, corruption, nepotism and bring such reforms as will guarantee efficient administration.

Let us see what our able Premier will do to placate public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

Hyderabad, April 15.

CHARMINAR.

## Matric English Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, shocking to see the so-called Kannada piece set for translation at the Matric Examination of this year. Evidently it appears to be a translation of some passage in English or some other language. The translator, whoever he is, has not got the requisite qualifications and equipment for such a responsible work. He has failed to catch the true implications and genius of English passage and its Kannada rendering. We are contained to remark that he has no command over either English or Kannada. On account of his illequipment for the work, the candidates have to suffer a good deal this year. The Kannada piece is quite unintelligible and clumsy and nothing can be made out from it. The very first sentence carries no sense with it. Under such circumstances it is too much to expect boys to translate the piece in idiomatic or even indifferent English? It is therefore necessary for University authorities to see that the sins of the paper setters or their assistant translators are not visited on the poor and unfortunate candidates. If the University authorities take pains to compare the Marathi and Kannada pieces, the truth of our statement will be borne out. The Marathi piece reads nice and is quite intelligible; but the Kannada piece is too clumsy and confusing. There is no dearth of good Kannada translators in Karnataka. And yet it is very strange that their services are not requisitioned. After reading the passage, one is constrained to remark that the work appears to have been entrusted to amateurs. We would appeal to the University to institute inquiry in this behalf and call for expert opinion, if necessary, on this statement of ours.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. NAIR.
N. L. KAMTI.

Bijapur, April 14.

## Wanted More Hindustani Classes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Congress Governments have already taken steps to introduce Hindustani in the curricula of schools so that the future citizens of the country will be in a position to achieve what the present generation aspires. The pace with which adults are being encouraged in learning this language is not so quick as it should be. With Congressmen now at the helm of affairs attempts should be made so that the language may penetrate into all homes. It is to be hoped that the associations, sabhas, mandals and scholars should make a renewed effort to open night classes in all the streets and corners and give opportunities to the adults of the City to take interest in learning the national language. It is again to be hoped that the Municipal authorities should co-operate with such attempts in lending the Municipal school premises during nights to such of those associations or individuals interested.—Yours, etc.

A WOULD-BE STUDENT.

## National Language

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the outstanding problems of the day is the much-discussed question of "Rashtra Bhasha.' Both the champions of Urdu and Hindi seem to be much worried about this topic. Both of them seem to be wasting much of their time and energy on passing paper resolutions. The best way of having one or the other, as the 'Rashtra Bhasha,' of India, is to start a nation wide campaign to educate the illiterate masses the said languages according to their aptitudes. It is the duty of those champions to give way to their feelings in actions by imparting their 'script' to the 90 per cent. illiterate people of India. After training the masses and fully equipping them with the necessary merits and demerits of the 'script' and science of language, we will easily decide our 'Rashtra Bhasha,' one or the other. Those who are in favour of Roman script, also must start their effort in that direction. The Indian National Congress is not to worry about this, because she has given a quite clear verdict. To her Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, is the same, because she has allowed both the scripts—Nagri and Urdu.

The communal organizations namely Hindu Maha Sabha and Muslim League will not object to this and I hope that they will do the right thing in the right way, inspite of howling and crying over the matter and unnecessarily poisoning the national ferment by raising communal bogeys.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. SHROFF, B.Sc.

## Bohras & Wakf Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Might is right" and "right' shall have no voice. This is the impression I gathered while listening to the debate on the first reading of the Bill to amend the District Municipal Act, 1901 and the Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 in the Legislative Assembly last week. The Congress has the mighty power of majority to crush down the opposition. The Muslim members walked out of Legislative Assembly hall in disgust to demonstrate their indignation and helplessness. What else can they do before the majority of the Congress Government which they are holding at present? The crux of the argument of the Muslim members, whether members of the Muslim League or independent, was this: Please stay your hands from joint electorate and leave us alone at present as we are in the minority. The Congress Government was quite unconcerned to this importunity of the Muslim members and passed the first reading of the Bill. Now what is the moral the Muslims members of the Assembly have to learn from this incident particularly and the Muslim community as a whole in general? To explain what I am about, I would just take my Muslim friends to another incident which took place on the floor of the Assembly only two days before this incident. Mr. Musaji E. Patel and Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, two members of the Legislative Assembly, put a short notice question to the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi. Minister for Home and Legal, viz: "Whether Government are aware that when in 1925 the Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs were exempted from the operations of the Wakf Act, there existed a keen difference of opinion on the question of the exemption, as it exists to-day, The Home Member replied "Yes". This means that there exists keen difference of opinion to-day in 1936 as it existed 13 years ago on the question of exemption of the Dawoodi Bohras from the operation of the Wakf Act. If the difference of opinion still exists, I would like to know whether it is not the duty of the Congress Government to give protection to Dawoodi Bohras? If a handful of malcontents raise their voice against the whole community, is it not fair for the Congress Ministry to stand by the whole community? But this is by the way. I know Congress has always stood by their pledges to stand by, safeguard the religious right of the minority communities and I hope they would do their duty to the Dawoodi Bohra community as well. But I want to remind the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly of their duty. The Muslim community is not as big as Hindu community numerically. The Muslim community is still in its minority. It has its own numerous problems to solve yet. What happens if the Muslim community is divided on this vital religious question? The Dawoodi Bohra community is numerically a small and minor community. Is it fair that the major community should force its views on this vital question on its sister community which is small and minor? God forbid but if it is done, what happens then. Of course division among the Muslims which others would very much like to see! If the Muslim League wants to fight the Congress which is in majority, and if Muslim members of the Assembly demonstrate their protest by a walkout of the Assembly against the policy of "might is right" of the Congress Government, is it not also fair and just that they should do unto their own brethren in Islam viz: Dawoodi Bohra community who are in minority and not force their views on the question of Wakfs? These are the thoughts passed my mind while I heard the debate on the District Municipal Act last week in the Legislative Assembly. Islam will not be in danger by the thwarting of some political rights of the Muslims by the Congress Government, but it will certainly be in danger by divisions among the Muslims themselves on matters which could be well left alone by mutual tolerance and goodwill. The Muslim members cried in vain before the might of the Congress Government "Please stay your hands on this Bill. We do not want Joint Electorate." "The Dawoodi Bohras as well are crying not before the Congress Government but before their Muslim brethren likewise. Please do not force upon us the operation of the Wakf Act. You don't lose anything by exempting us from its operations, even the Wakf Act, gives exemption to those who want it, and Section 13 of Mussalman Wakf Act states: "The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette exempt from the operation of this act or of any specified provision thereof any wakf or wakfs created or administered for the benefit of any specified section of the Mussalman community."

Will the Muslim community then force upon the Dawoodi Bohra community the operation of the Wakf Act? I hope it won't—Yours, etc.

IQBAL.

## HONEY BEES DANCE

When the bee has made a meal from a flower it dances a measure on the floor of the hive. So says Professor von Frisch, a German naturalist.

When the bee has sipped its fill from flower or saucer, it returns to the hive to tell its fellow-workers. It first delivers the honey or sugar water to them to be built into the cells. Then it begins to dance, tripping it once to the right and once to the left, and continuing the performance for half a minute or more, before moving on a few steps to begin again. The bees on the wax comb become excited, and presently one of them, after cleaning its wings and antennae, leaves the hive and goes straight to the place where the first bee sipped its dinner. Other bees follow in turn. It is the professor's belief that the dance is the way the bees talk. He notes that if there is no dance there is no search, and that the bee which takes the hint that there is honey to be had for the taking never follows the bee that has brought the news, but goes by itself to find it, usually in a straight line. If the honey is plentiful a number of bees go. This Professor von Frisch attributes to the bee's scent gland, which is brought into play to spread a delicate perfume that bees only can detect. By numbering his tame bees, and observing the flowers they sought, it was found that, after being told that there was honey in a cyclamen, for example, the bees always went to that flower and not to other flowers.

## THE BIRTH OF THE RICKSHAW

The Jinrikisha commonly thought to have been for centuries a purely Japanese vehicle, was actually invented in 1871 at Yokohama by a poor American Baptist missionary, the Reverend Jonathan Goble. Desiring to give his sick wife gentle outdoor exercise, he showed a Japanese carpenter the picture of a baby carriage in Godey's Lady's Book, and suggested the plan and form. The result, the Jinrikisha, quickly displaced the palanquin; and soon the Reverend Goble's invention was used around the world, especially where labour was cheap.—Encyclopedia Americana.

## THE CAR DRIVES YOU

"The average man's reflexes are not fast enough to handle the top speed of to-day's automobiles. When the pinch comes he finds the car is driving him and not the other way round."

So says "Cannonball" Baker who has driven more than 3,000,000 record-smashing miles and averaged one broken record for each 1,000 miles he has driven.

"The smart driver these days is not proud of how fast he can drive, but of how safely", says Baker. "The smart driver is really driving four cars; his own the car behind him, the car ahead, and the car he can't see, around the corner. Any one of the four can get him into a jam and he allows for all of them.

Popular Mechanics.

## CHEMISTRY OF MAN

A man weighing 140 pounds contains enough fat for seven cakes of soap, carbon for 9,000 pencils, phosphorous to make 2,200 match heads, magnesium for one dose of salts, iron to make one medium-sized nail, sufficient lime to whitewash a chicken coop, enough sulphur to rid one dog of fleas, and water to fill a 10-gallon barrel.—Dr. F. E. Lawson, English Savant.

# Downward Trend In World Trade

## Imports From India To Italy Register Marked Decline

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The quarterly report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Milan, October-December, 1937, says that the world trade achieved a remarkably high level in October, 1937. There was a slight recession in November and, as far as may be inferred from the available indices for some of the principal countries, there was at least no improvement in the following month. The downward trend in the world trade which was thus in evidence over the last quarter of 1937 was, however, only one aspect of the complex phenomenon of a general deterioration of the world economic front. Industrial production suffered a remarkable set-back in the United States of America, the index of production for that country declining by successive shifts from 111 in September to 84 in December. The depression in America was as yet perhaps a local phenomenon, but its sweep as well as speed was powerful enough to have marked reactions in other parts of the world. Production in the United Kingdom seemed, on the whole, to have been well maintained, since the Board of Trade index of production for the last quarter of 1937 stood at 137 against 130 in the preceding three months. But even there the index of economic activity showed a more or less continuous decline from October, 1937, the decline over the three months of the relevant quarter having almost cancelled the whole of the expansion achieved during the first nine months of the year.

UPWARD TREND?

The retrogression in industrial activity over the world as a whole, which occurred simultaneously with a fall in the commodity prices was expected to have a hampering effect on international trade and particularly on the world demand for industrial raw materials. To take an instance, the Economist index number of raw material imports into the United Kingdom showed a decline from 133 to 99 between September and December, 1937. A similar decline in the American demand for a raw materials was indicated by the import figures for the United States, herself a big purchaser on the world market for raw materials, her total appropriation of supplies from abroad undergoing a remarkable succession of swift declines from April last. The conditions just described in so far as they refer to the State of world demand for raw materials, were expected to produce considerable repercussions on the foreign trade of South Europe and particularly of those parts thereof which rely for the maintenance of their economic well-being on the continuance of a strong demand for their primary products in their legitimate markets abroad. Despite this, trade in this particular sector of Europe appeared to have entered on the present phase of economic uncertainty without any violent effect on its existing upward trend.

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC POSITION.

The significance of some of the increases under exports revealed above was indeed obscured by the coincidence of the chief expert season in certain cases with the period of the set-back in world trade and in particular by the maintenance of German trade activities in the Balkans.

The significance of the active trade balance was in some cases reduced, owing to large proportions of the relative exports going to countries which maintained restrictions on exchange. But, otherwise, the larger exports were expected to result in relatively larger abundance of foreign exchange in the exporting countries concerned. Part of the advantage due to the favourable position of the export trade was, however, made use of for the purpose of securing a general strengthening of the economic position of the countries concerned.

The circumstances were not perhaps propitious enough for trade with countries which were unable to take advantage of the existing clearing arrangements of Italy. Fortuitously, however, so far as India's trade was concerned, the net result of trade in the last three months of the year did not offer an altogether unsatisfactory showing relatively to the performances of the immediately preceding periods. India's share, including that of Burma, in the imports into Italy during the last quarter of 1937 amounted to 3.5 per cent. This indeed represented a considerable shortfall from an average of 4.5 per cent. in the preceding quarter, but it was nevertheless not below the corresponding averages of the first and second quarters of the year, respectively, at 3.0 and 3.4 per cent. Viewing the trade of the last quarter in its monthly details, both imports and exports from and to India latterly showed appreciable declines. It may, however, be mentioned that the main items which has sustained the volume of Italian purchases from India in recent months was oilseed, demand for which tapered off in December apparently in view of the successful olive crop of the year.—United Press.

# TACKLING RECALCITRANT CLOVE DEALERS

## Picketing To Be Intensified At City Godowns And Docks

Pressure is being brought to bear on clove merchants in the city by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, and other Congress officials in the city.

The new move was the result of a thorough observance of the devious methods adopted by some merchants to tranship bags of clove straight to Marmagao, without unloading them in Bombay. During the week-end, it appears that about 1,000 bags of clove arrived at Bombay and now it is thought likely that they might be transhipped to Marmagao, as the consignees of the same have not yet taken delivery of those bags.

Except for this clog in the boycott machinery, measures against the recalcitrant clove dealers have been intensified.

DT. COMMITTEES CO-OPERATE.

In this, the District Congress Committees, it is learnt, are fully co-operating. As soon as the Congress officials come to know in advance of the destination to which some of clove bags might find their way, they would wire to the respective district Congress Committees or Provincial Committees, as the case might be so that they would be sufficiently informed about the arrival of those clove bags and take immediate and necessary action to deal with the situation. It is learnt that wires were recently sent to Karachi, Madras, Calcutta and other places.

In accordance with the request of the district and other Congress Committees, the B. P. C. C. is now busy preparing notes, in consultation with Mr. Tayaballi, Secretary of the Zanzibar Association, in order to enable those committees to keep themselves abreast of the situation with regard to clove in the city.

AT DANA BUNDER.

On Sunday evening, there was a little commotion at Dana Bunder as one clove merchant was caught napping while passing the bags of clove, after signing the Congress pledge. Congress volunteers hurried to the shop and picketed it, a large number of people standing by. Disciplinary action was threatened against him and the merchant implored that he might be excused on that occasion. He was subsequently taken to Sardar's place where he is stated to have given an apology in writing for having committed the breach of Congress pledge. It was, however, made clear by the Sardar, as it now appears, that no quarter would hence forth be shown to any such offender.

WARD COMMITTEES BUSY.

Ward Committees were busy during the last two days getting the Congress pledges signed from the retail shop-keepers. The 'D' ward Committee alone succeeded in getting the signatures of more than 80 shop-keepers at Gowalia Tank, Thakurdwar and Malabar Hill. Other ward Committees are also doing brisk work.

Picketing at godowns at Carnac Bunder and Victoria Dock is being carried on by Congress volunteers. It is estimated that more than 2,000 bags of clove are now stored in the several godowns.

## MODERATE IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT PRICES

### *Active Support On Good Foreign Advices*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

April, 13.

After a comparatively bearish week, there was again an appreciable increase in the wheat prices during the week under review, as is shown from the above table of quotations. The current technical positions, however, are in favour of a sharp rally and then seems no doubt that the wheat markets may advance further. This rally was attributable mainly to the fears of frost in the United States, dearer Australian offers, good milling interest, considerable speculative buying with covering by shorts in sympathy with Winnipeg cables. Besides these responsible factors, the drought reports from Australia and bullish world shipments acted very optimistically, and gave an impetus to the improvement. With this improvement in prices, the turn over was also broadened in ready business as also in forward.

For the larger part of the week, Karachi ruled steady registering a net appreciation of nine annas per candy. On the next day of the week the market at once advanced to Rs. 23/7 on unconfirmed rumours that the Government had re-imposed Australian import duty but the prices again relapsed. Punjab Commission houses and speculative buyings, higher foreign cables specially from Winnipeg and Liverpool cables and good export inquiry were the chief causes that tended the market to go upwards. Variations in prices were rather wide and frequent having not much importance. Both the shipments and the receipts of wheat were larger than those of the previous week. The total offtakes since April 1, to April 9, amounted to 34715 bags while the total receipts during the same period amounted to as many as 58933 bags. The trading was carried on a fair scale and the week's spot purchases were computed to be about 32000 bags which were mostly bought by local millers and Bombay shippers. Besides, European shippers were also active and purchased about 4500 tons of July and 1000 tons of June deliveries.

Both Calcutta and Bombay markets staged a moderate activity showing a rise of about 1 anna per cwt. A better trade inquiry was shown by operators in the latter market. There was no substantial change in these markets. The flour demand is now no more active and like the past weeks the dormancy still exists. Calcutta mills are reported to be working 3 or 4 days a week with little interest. Daily arrivals have reduced to 200 tons.

The moffussil markets displayed a rather strong trend but the turnover was however small owing to the fact that the majority of the operators had gone out to Hardwar Kumbh fair. Following the reports of strong winds and hailstorms causing slight damages to the crops, the prices naturally picked up some healthier confidence. In some of the centres the new crop arrivals have begun but on a low scale, the average being about 100 maunds a day. Stock holders who were holding burden some stocks sometime ago, are not at present much anxious to liquidate their old accumulations in view of getting them replaced by new crop arrivals. The price swing pendulum was moving about within a circle of about 0/1/4 per maund. The highest was recorded at 2/7/11 and the lowest at 2/6/7 in the Hapur market. The demand from the milling interests has slackened down and during the course of the week only 9 Khattis were opened and sent out, leaving 93 Khattis as the stocks. Lyallpur in sympathy with other markets reflected a bullish attitude. The millers did not evince a keen interest on buying side as a consequence of which the demand was quiet. Stocks are exceptionally low standing at 2275 tons but in view of the slowness of demand there is no likelihood of experiencing any scarcity in this regard. Amritsar has dropped its stock to about 2000 tons.

The weather in Northern India during the week remained rainy and there were reports of strong winds and hailstorms from some places. The western disturbance caused thundershowers along and near the North West Frontier. A few thunderstorms are also reported in the South West of Madras, Mysore, C. P. Chhota Nagpur and South Bengal. Humidity is locally in defect in U.P., West Central India and Berar, The conditions of the new crop are exceptionally good and in some places threshing and winnowing are in progress. The harvest of the crop in Punjab will start within a week's time.

The international markets recovered a little further during the week and showed a moderate activity. At the end of eight months of the cereal year world shipment are just about proportionate to anticipated seasons' requirements and have recently been running at a higher rate which may well be maintained according to present indications but still low relative to supplies actual and prospective. With regard to growing crops the American Bureau report estimates the winter crop at 426 million bushels, compared with 717 million bushels, the average of private estimate and 685 million bushels last year. This estimate must influence the markets bearishly but contrary to it, they showed bullishness on the news that considerable frosts are experienced in that belt.

Weather in Europe was fine as also mild improving the lot of the winter wheat but in Italy the conditions were quite adverse for a month had to pass without rains causing anxiety over the fate of spring and winter crops. Rummania is reported to have had sufficient rains, thus allaying drought apprehensions for the present, Australia again continued dry.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18

The local market opened at 3 p.m. today. In absence of foreign news, the market opened steady for Broach July-August at Rs. 168/4 in the beginning there were no offerings,. Prices remained steady, later on prices declined to Rs. 167/4 on selling by exporters, principal buyers were local jobbers. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | Rs. | 164 | 4 0 |
| Broach J/A | | 167 | 6 0 |
| Oomra May | | 147 | 8 0 |
| Oomra July | | 149 | 8 0 |
| Bengal May | | 124 | 12 0 |
| Bengal July | | 126 | 12 0 |

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 18

The local markets remained quiet with a moderate turnover, there was restricted business owing to the Easter holidays.

All the foreign markets being closed the local silver market opened quiet but later on improved on general buying. Gold markct was inactive. Sterling dollar cross rate remained closed. There was marked absence of fresh business and the rates were as under:—

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Chaitra | 34 | 14 | 3 |
| Vaishakl | 34 | 12 | 3 |

SILVER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 49 | 3 | 0 |
| Chaitra | 49 | 2 | 6 |
| Vaishakh | 48 | 15 | 6 |

## *Groundnuts And Seeds*

Bombay, April 18

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts May— | | | |
| Opening | 27 | 3 | 6 |
| Highest | 27 | 6 | 6 |
| Lowest | 27 | 3 | 6 |
| Closing | 27 | 6 | 6 |
| Groundnuts Aug— | | | |
| Opening | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| Highest | 28 | 12 | 3 |
| Lowest | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| Closing | 28 | 10 | 6 |
| Castorseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | 32 | / | 0 |
| Highest | 32 | 13 | 0 |
| Lowest | 32 | / | 0 |
| Closing | 32 | 8 | 0 |
| Castorseeds Sept— | | | |
| Opening | 32 | 9 | 0 |
| Highest | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Lowest | 32 | 9 | 0 |
| Closing | 32 | 12 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| Highest | 17 | 15 | 9 |
| Lowest | 17 | 14 | 9 |
| Closing | 17 | 15 | 3 |
| Cottonseeds Sept— | | | |
| Opening | 18 | 13 | 0 |
| Highest | 18 | 14 | 9 |
| Lowest | 18 | 13 | 0 |
| Closing | 18 | 14 | 0 |

## INDIAN WHEAT MARKETS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Hapur, April 15

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hapur:— | | | |
| Ready | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Jeth | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Bhadon | 2 | 8 | |
| Beejak Jeth | 2 | 8 | |
| Najrana Baisakh | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Jeth | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Bhadon | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Yesterday's closing rate:— | | | |
| Jeth | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Jeth highest | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Jeth lowest | 2 | 7 | 7 |

Stock 91 Khattis Arrivals 200 mds. The market to-day experienced a steady tone in sympathy with the firm closing of the foreign markets. The trading was rather active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta:— | | | |
| May | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| September | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Amritsar:— | | | |
| Har | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Asuj | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Lyallpur:— | | | |
| Har | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Asuj | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Ludhiana:— | | | |
| Har | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Ghaziabad— | | | |
| Jeth | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| Aligarh:— | | | |
| Jeth | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Kosi Jeth | 2 | 7 | 10 |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.040 inches.

Temperature (dry burlb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.4 degrees 2.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocit yof wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 120 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

## OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-4-1938

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.7 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1050 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 10h. 00 mts. (I. S. T.) on Sunday, the 17th April, 1938.

## *COTTON*

## LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES 5 POINTS UP

MAY 1938

New York, April 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.92 |
| To-day's opening | 8.99 |
| Difference | +07 |
| To-day's closing | 8.97 |
| Difference | +05 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 167-8

## N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 18

New York cotton developed considerable activity following fairly good demand with general sentiment good. Absence of stimulus from abroad caused prices to move within narrow margin.

Trading in May commenced at 8.99 i.e. seven points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade buying and some outside purchases but thereafter demand slowed down with prices showing slight reaction on lack of sustained support.

## MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Monday.

Leading local and foreign markets remained closed to-day on account of Easter holidays.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18

Trading in July August Broach commenced at Rs. 167/12. Prices kept steady on scattered purchase and no offerings, but absence of any news from abroad caused small movements with not much business passing. Closed steady at Rs. 167/12.

## *EXCHANGES*

## CROSS RATES

## T. T. New York On London

New York, April 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.00 5/8 |
| To-day's opening | 5.00 3/4 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 5.01 1/8 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 18

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/4) dol 48 5/8

General Motor (dol 33 5/8) dol 34 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/8) dol 30 7/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 103 1/2

## *BHULABHAI FOR ENGLAND*

### *Will Take K.L.M. 'Plane At Karachi*

KARACHI, April 18.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, arrived here last evening by the Tatas' 'plane. He will catch the K. L. M. Air Liner for England to-morrow evening. After spending one week in England he will proceed to France where he will stay four weeks.

Mr. Desai is proceeding to Europe only for a change and no political significance attaches to his visit. He will, however, have no objection in discussing Indian politics with any politician there if the latter so desires.

Mr. Desai met the local Congress workers at a luncheon party. He will address two public meetings this evening.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Mr. Desai eulogised the steps taken by the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, which resulted in the formation of the present Ministry.

He declined to have any discussion about the Gandhi-Viceroy interview.—United Press.

## *"KISAN DAY"*

### *Jawahar Explains Tenancy Legislation*

ALLAHABAD: April 18.

Yesterday, the 17th inst. being the "Provincial Kisan Day" in all 28 meetings were held in the Allahabad District in this connection, of which one at Karchana was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the course of his speech Pt. Nehru explained the tenancy legislation, which the Congress Government in the United Provinces had under consideration and what all good such a legislation would mean for the Kisans. —United Press.

## *Karve Purse Fund*

POONA, April 18.

It was announced that the collections to the Karve Purse Fund amounted to more than Rs. 20,000. —United Press.

## PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

at Poona for imparting higher education.

During your onward march in quest of making suitable provision for women's education, your unerring vision led you to embark on the bold experiment of founding a Women's University for India. The field was vast and the difficulties immense. But, with your strong faith and persistent endeavour in overcoming difficulties, you struggled forward, with the fiery zeal of a missionary in a holy cause until you struck a sympathetic chord in the generous heart of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the great philanthropist merchant-prince of Bombay. With his magnanimous gift of fifteen lacs of rupees, the future of the S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University is now assured. We feel, however, that when the coping stone is placed on this noble structure by the grant of a charter or statutory recognition to the University by the Government of Bombay, your success in the efforts for its advancement will reach its culmination. On this solemn occasion, we hope and pray that this fulfilment of your dream of Indian Women's University may no longer be delayed.

In conclusion, on behalf of the men and women of Bombay we pray to the Almighty that He may spare your life for more years of active work and for stimulating your country-men to high endeavour by the noble example of its glorious achievement.

PATKAR'S WELCOME TO GUESTS.

Justice Patkar welcomed the guests of the evening and expressed thanks that Hon Mr. Kher should have accepted the invitation to preside over a function which was for honouring a distinguished social Reformer like Prof. D. K. Karve.

He then recounted the services of Prof. Karve the founder of a women's University on the Japanese Model where women could study in their own language according to their special needs, on variety of subjects.

To honour him on his 81st. birthday a Committee was formed in September last and collections were made for a purse to be presented on the occasion.

Mrs Deshmukh said that Prof. Karve's good work in regard to women could only be valued by the womankind who had benefited by it. They will remember him for ever.

Mr. P. V. Kane said that Stalwarts like Ranade, Tilak Gokhale were too intelligent to be followed by ordinary men but Prof. Karve was easily understood by all.

Mr. Mohan Lal Desai felicitated Prof. Karve on behalf of the Gujerati Community.

UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

Justice M. R. Jaykar said on an occasion like that no speeches were necessary. It was a unique pleasure to take part in such a function. The function was unique in that they were honouring a unique personality a pioneer in the field of female Education, rather he wanted to say, pre-genitor. Such a brilliant function, wherein the elite of Bombay, of all Communities took part, in an unobtrusive, and unostentatious manner he had not witnessed before. The function was further unique in that his colleague Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher was presiding over it.

KHER'S TRIBUTE

Hon. Mr. Kher said that he was a disciple of Prof. Karve for over 40 years. In that spirit he was going to talk then.

Reading his life was like reading history in short, without any exaggeration.

It was good qualities like sympathetic understanding simplicity, moral courage, and decisiveness that made the man Karve.

It was a difficult task to tackle the ugly nature of their traditional customs and habits.

They should carry the torch of progress still further than the achievements of Prof. Karve which were only the flame.

Regarding the recognition of the Women's University he wished that the authorities had moved in the matter earlier than on the 14th instant.

He gathered that the Bombay University would recognise the women's University when they made themselves sure of its stability which would be possible they could find another donor who could give 15 lakhs for it. He would strive for the recognition and would not delay it not a day later than when it could be possible.

It was a pity that only Rs. 9,000 could be collected in Bombay.

KARVE'S THANKS

Prof. Karve who rose amidst cheers said that he felt embarassed to receive their praise in that his success was only due to the work of his colleagues and help of many.

He wanted to point out that he was a citizen of Bombay and was on the Municipal roll between 1879-91, when he worked in the Alexandra and Cathedral Girls High Schools. There was no Hindu Girls' School then. He then used to yearn for the day when the Hindu girls would lead a care free school career like their Parsi and Anglo-Indian sisters. Those dreams of his were bearing fruition then. Though he was living at Poona, his work kept him in constant touch with Bombay, naturally it being a place where the merchant princes lived.

He might be confronted with a question as to why he advocated separate institutions even in the 20th century? He was not against co-education. But as a practical man he realised that one should go with the current, if one wanted to achieve something.

Concluding Prof. Karve said he was overwhelmed by the manner of reception accorded to him.

The function then terminated.

# Dilemma Of Offices

## Congress Is Like Poison In Neelakantha's Throat, Says Munshi

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Member of the Bombay Government, arrived here on Friday from Belgaum by car. On the way to Dharwar he was held up at many villages where he gave message of the Congress and heard their grievances.

On coming to Dharwar he was first entertained by Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, the retired Educational Inspector, S. D., whose pension was recently restored by the Congress Government, and then taken to the Collector's Bungalow, where all District Officers were introduced to him.

Hon. Mr. Munshi then motored to the Borstal School and then to the Hindi Maha Vidyalaya, after which he came to the office of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. He was there introduced to all local Congress workers. Dr. Kabboor then related the grievances against the local police and pointed out how they were yet treating the public, and particularly the Congressmen, with scant respect.

MUNSHI'S ADVICE

Mr. Munshi asked the Congress workers to make local enquiries about the complaints against police and try to co-operate with the police, so that, no occasion of complaint might arise.

Mr. Munshi further stated that as there was no likelihood of their going out of office the Congress men should cultivate the habit of co-operation with the police and with the administration so that there might remain very little scope of complaints.

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A., who was present there intervened and remarked that they would not go out of office until they were compelled by British Imperialism.

**Hon. Mr. Munshi retorted that the Congress is just like a poison in the neck of Neelakanth. That could not be swallowed nor could it be spit out. (laughter).**

UNITE IN SWARAJ FIGHT

Hon. Mr. Munshi then taken to the Dharwar Municipal Borough where he was entertained at the tea-party by the Municipal Councillors. Then he came down to the Municipal Maidan, where huge crowds were waiting for his address. As Mr. Munshi was little indisposed he addressed the meeting seated on the dias. He asked the audience to develop the qualities of discipline, organisation and non-violence which will bring Swaraj earlier. He also appealed the people to unite to-gether in the fight for freedom and rise above communalism. He also appealed the people to wear Khaddar and join Congress in large numbers.

With "Vande Mataram" the meeting terminated at 8 p.m., after which Mr. Munshi left Dharwar for Hubli in connection with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Enquiry.

## *"FLAG DAY" HARTAL AT TUMKUR*

SHIMOGA (Mysore)) April 18.

Messrs. Basappa Gogie Madhava Rao, Bhoopalam Krishnamurthi and H. H. Ramakrishna Rao, three Congressmen, were arrested today by the Shimoga Police for hoisting the Congress Flag in defiance of the District Magistrate's order.

Reports received here from Tumkur reveal that thirty-five persons have been put under arrest for exhibiting the Congress Flag.

Complete hartal was observed in the Tumkur District in connection with the "Flag Day." —United Press.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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Bombay, 2.

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938

## Jamnadas Raises Bogey Of "Religion In Danger"

### *PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH AT DEMOCRATIC SWARAJIST CONFERENCE*

### "Our Task Is To Secure Changes In Federal Scheme," He Says

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in the course of his presidential address at the Democratic Swaraj Party Conference which opened at Sholapur on Sunday said that the Party stood for "unadulterated nationalism" and definitely against communal electorates in any shape or form. He attacked the Congress for its attitude towards communal award, declared that Mr. Jinnah attempted to treat Hindus as political helots and concluded by saying that the very existence of the Hindu community was menaced to-day more than ever before.**

**The following are extracts from the speech:**

We were the first among Congressmen to raise the standard of revolt amidst vilification and abuse to bring back to the minds of men the actual facts of the political situation. The boycott of Councils was still a part of the Congress programme on paper; its failure to prevent the Councils from being filled and the enormous mischief which self-seekers had done to the country by capturing positions of responsibility and power had become far too patent for all but the most perverse not to see.

In less than six months after 1933 the unbending High Command of the Congress came down and at Patna decisions were taken which ultimately resulted in the lifting of the ban on Councils. Friends and critics then began to ask us to merge ourselves in the Congress and to work solidly under its banner. We had still serious differences, however, with the Congress.

Till 1933, only the Government were champions of communal electorates. In their own interests they had promoted rank communalism under the garb of giving protection to minorities and the communal canker thus introduced was eating into the very vitals of Indian nationalism Theoretically the Congress held the same view but instead of fighting the demon of communalism it pampered it and ultimately acquiesced in it.

The infamous policy of neither "accepting nor rejecting" the communal award dates from that time. We could not understand much less tolerate this milk and water policy.

Attempts were also made before the elections of 1936 to come to an understanding between the Congress and our Party; but the negotiations broke down. Mr. Aney, who was carrying on the talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informed us that no organised opposition to the communal award would be permitted by the Congress. The fusion of our party with the Congress thus become impossible.

I want to make it clear that our attitude towards the communal award has never been dictated by any special regard for Hindus as Hindus. Hindus as citizens of India have no separate interests from the interests of the Muslims as the citizens of India. We both sink or swim together as sons of the same soil. We have nothing to lose by fighting shoulder to shoulder against British Imperialism. We have everything to gain by making a united stand for liberating the country; but the soldiers of freedom must have no caste, or creed. The freedom of the Motherland must be their one goal.

Subject to the fundamental rights of worship and the preservation of different cultures the Indian who claims any separate rights for himself against the rest of the community is, in our opinion, an alien and not a fellow Indian.

Failing a rapprochement we were compelled to fight the elections independently of the Congress and while we got more defeats than successes, we still secured as many seats as the Congress was offering us before the breakdown of negotiations. We also secured two seats in the Upper House where no seats were allotted to us by the Congress.

After the elections were over a controversy arose over the acceptance of office and as usual the Congress started at the wrong end of the stick and refused to accept office unless certain assurances were given which under the Government of India Act 1935 were impossible to concede. I was permitted by our Party to join the Cooper Ministry on the strength of our Party's programme and what was called the Interim Ministry came out with a proposals of legislation and taxation which won general approval.

The Congress realised its mistake at last and in spite of unspeakable bluff for three months it abjectly surrendered in July last and decided to accept office. We welcomed this decision, however, belated but we realised that the Congress entered office more in the spirit of conquerors than of servants; during nine months of office the Congress has all but forgotten its election manifesto on many vital issues. That it released the remaining political prisoners, refunded the deposits of newspapers and repealed repressive legislation are matters on which we must congratulate it.

The Congress Ministry has also passed some social legislation; it has repealed nominations to local bodies; but its measures for the amelioration of the workers and peasants have been feeble and half-hearted.

The peasantry of this Presidency has been ground down for a whole century under the evils of a land tenure which has sunk it into hopeless indebtedness, prevented the improvement of agriculture and made it impossible for the peasants to earn anything but the barest minimum of subsistence. The problem cries for instantaneous relief.

There is little to be investigated or explored; for well nigh a century Indian statesmen and economists have urged with striking unanimity the need for relieving the peasant from debt and poverty. The countryside has clamoured for water supply; children have waited for education, workers have been struggling with meagre wages, long hours of work and bad conditions of service. Unless these matters are promptly handled, the failure of the Congress to justify its office acceptance will become patent.

The Congress Government is so far scratching only the surface; the deeper problems it delays or explains away. It lives on gestures and slogans, it is afraid to grapple with the situation and is exploiting the name of the Congress and the Mahatma for sticking to office.

It has continued to maintain and has even extended communalism in local bodies and the position to-day is scarcely different from what it was under the old bureaucratic Government.

Our stand on the question of establishment of the Federation has been throughout unequivocal. We have always maintained that the Federation as visualised in the Government of India Act, 1935 is calculated to buttress British Imperialism and is deliberately planned to purpetuate it behind the trenches of special powers, communal electorate, Indian States and reserved departments.

We shall fight the Federation till the end but if in spite of us it comes, we shall be the last to allow it to be captured by

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

**Residents of Nul Bazar reading the curfew order which was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Sunday night within a few hours of the outbreak of riots.**

**Police Officer patrolling Nul Bazar with a batch of policemen on Monday morning.**

## Prof. Ranga Congratulates A. I. T. U. C.

### *Unity Will Help Forward Struggle Against Capitalism And Imperialism*

NAGPUR, April 18.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central), President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has sent the following greetings to the joint special session of the All-India Trade Union Congress:

"I congratulate you on benalf of the All-India Kisan Sabha on having achieved the much-needed unity of all the organisational forces of our labour. With this unity, the All-India Trade Union Congress can again begin with re-doubled vigour to tackle not only the internal problem of unionism and improvement of the economic condition of our working classes but also wage a more effective, relentless and successful war upon the imperialist Power and all its Indian allies.

"This is indeed the golden year of our national struggle for freedom, for in it the British are obliged to beat a retreat on every front including our own constitutional field and more and more unity achieved on all fronts: National, Kisan, Mazdoor and Student, the better to win our Swaraj.

"Unfortunately for us, some leaders of the Congress have chosen just this moment to sow seeds of discord in the ranks of our anti-Imperialist forces by threatening to foist on us the political leadership of the Gandhi Seva Sangh and thus weaken our Kisan and Mazdoor fronts. It is therefore suspicious that all our Trade Unionists are succeeding through their own latent statesmanship to close up their ranks and make it impossible for any pseudo-fascists to create and super-impose a totalitarian political party, even while we are still slaves. I wish you complete success in your great venture."—United Press.

## CIRCULARISE BOMBAY TRADE DISPUTES BILL

### T. U. C. Working Committee Resolution

NAGPUR, April 18.

The General Council of the United Trade Union Congress which met last night after the conclusion of the open session confirmed the election of office-bearers, with the only change that Mr. Deven Sen of Calcutta will replace Mr. B. K. Mukerji as Assistant Secretary of the new body of the Working Committee. Thirty members drawn equally from both the groups have been elected.

The Working Committee at its meeting passed a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to circularise the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill concerning compulsory arbitration in the disputes for a period of not less than six months for eliciting public opinion, and in the meanwhile to appoint a Committee to examine the provisions there or suggest suitable amendments.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale and other Bombay leaders are leaving Nagpur this afternoon.—United Press.

## *NEW T. U. C. FLAG*

NAGPUR April 17.

The official flag of the T. U. C. shall now be the Red flag with the legend of the T. U. C. thereon but without the hammer and the sickle.—A. P.

## STANDARD WAGES IN AHMEDABAD

### Satisfactory Solution Of Question

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The question of standard rates of wages which was being discussed between the Millowners and the Labour Union for some time was referred to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and has at last been solved satisfactorily.

## AHMEDABAD TENANTS' CONFERENCE

### Workers Collect Accounts Of Hardships In Chawls

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 16.

Workers of the Tenants Conference are visiting chawls in Gomtipur, Rajpur, Saraspur and other wards to collect statistics for the increase of rent and other hardships. Report of the details when prepared will reveal shocking results.

**Protest Against Construction Of Park**

Public opinion is strongly against the construction of Navrangpara Park at a heavy cost A memorandum signed by thousands of people will be sent to the President of the Municipality to stop this plan. If necessary, legal steps may also be taken.

## Struggle May Lie Ahead!

### President Bose's Warning To Congressmen

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Warning that the Congress might have to launch another struggle for freedom was given by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, replying to an address of welcome presented him by the residents of Cossipore and Barnagore (Northern Suburb) last night.

Mr. Bose said, "If the Congress is forced to launch another struggle for Independence, of which I think there is considerable likelihood, in near future, its severity would be thousand times greater than had been the case in the past. For, the fight will not remain confined within the limits of British India, but spread among the people of Indian India."

Mr. Bose said that it would be beyond the power of the Britishers to deal with such a struggle, which would be in the form of a Satyagraha movement extended over so vast an area.—A.P.

## *WORKERS PICKET AHMEDABAD MILL*

### *Sequel To Action Of New Agent*

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD. (By Mail)

There has been some trouble between the Agent and the workers of the Gujarat Cotton Mills in the city The agency of the mills has been transferred and the new agent proposed to work the mills with new workers. The old workers most of whom are members of the Labour Union complained against this; but the agent paid no heed to the arguments of the Union and showed no inclination to employ the old workers who have taken recourse to peaceful picketing near the mill. Some men engaged in the throstle department have gone on strike as they found that they were not paid sufficient wages. The Labour Union is trying to bring about a settlement.

## *INQUIRY INTO HARDWAR FIRE*

LUCKNOW, April 18.

To ascertain the causes of the devastating fire and clash between the public and police at Hardwar during Kumbh Mela on April 15 the U. P. Government has ordered the institution of a public inquiry

The Collector of Saharanpur is holding the inquiry from April 16 and prominent non-officials including the members of the Mela Committee and the All-India Seva Samiti are associated with it.—United Press.

## *Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day*

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *THE INVESTORS*

GREAT SMOKE, IF THAT WAVE HITS NOW, WE'RE DONE FOR! IT'LL CATCH US BROADSIDE!
THE WHEEL!
I CAN'T SWING THE BOW INTO IT-- IT'S TOO LATE!-- HOLD ON, DONAVAN! HERE SHE COMES!
WITH A TREMENDOUS CRASH THE WAVE BURIES THE TINY CRAFT!
AND WHEN IT CLEARS
HE-HE'S GONE! SWEPT OVERBOARD!----
LYMAN ANDERSON
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